IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 56.129.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7900	MEDINA	12500
13th "	CALEDONIA	8031	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th "	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
31st "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8031	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
29th "	ARCADIA ...	7900	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8031	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or	443	891 or	742 8
To LONDON	627 or	528	940 8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route
Lhasa	2,184	Mon. 8th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.M.
Kasara	1,195	Thurs. 11th Dec.	9 a. m.	C.M.
Linga	2,185	Friday 12th Dec.	6 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 11th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Tuesday the 9th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday 11th Dec.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 25th "
†Purnea	3306	" 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	" 22nd "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
5th December, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Nera	5685	Vallat	17th Dec. 1914.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	13th Jan.
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb.
Armand Behic	6385	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Australien	6365	Costa	6th May.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine).

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	"	891	743	405
To London (single)	"	660	528	270
Do. (return)	"	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913.
Firenze	3879	Merlo	16th Dec. 1914
Porto Said	5310	Molle	13th Jan.
Principe di Piemonte	6335	Viglieazoni	10th Feb.
A. Steamer	6000	....	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th "

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail about.
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	19th Dec. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Selapp	6th Jan. 1914
Praesident	3310	Schutt	21st Jan. 1914

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

*Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1913.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

P. & O.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO MARSEILLES & LONDON

COMMENCING with the departure of the "Salsette" from Bombay on 3rd January 1914, the Homeward P. & O. Mail steamers will be timed to arrive at MARSEILLES at Noon on FRIDAYS. This will bring into effect the following improved transits:—

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in . . . . . 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in 14 days
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in . . . 19 days
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in . . . . 20 days

Particulars of Sailings will be found advertised elsewhere in this paper.

For further information apply to

P. & O. S. N. CO.,
BOMBAY.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co.; SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH, (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... " 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

FINGER RING NOVELTIES.

Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times; it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewelry would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in costly coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the *diamond*, which signifies light, innocence, life and joy. The *ruby*—signifying divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The *sapphire*—all heavenly virtues. The *emerald*—hopes of immortality. The *pearl*—purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice give the diamond the fifth place. The Portuguese, in the order of preference, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These comparisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same perfection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, ETC., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

X'mas List on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

No. 672 of 1913.

In re KISONCHAND GOPALDAS, a partnership firm, lately carried on business as Merchants and had its Pedhi or place of business in Bombay, at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed KISONCHAND GOPALDAS, a partnership firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). IT IS ORDERED that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 4th Dec., 1913.

NOTICE.

THE following BIRDS and ANIMALS will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 12 noon, on the 15th December, 1913, at the RAJ MAHEL, Porbandar.

Pea Hens 3, Parrots 12, Duck 1, Doves 69, Hens 5, Cock 1, Chickens 20, Porcupines 3, Black Panther 1, Pantheress 1, Hyenas 2, Arras 2.

F. DE B. HANCOCK, MAJOR,
Administrator, Porbandar State.
Porbandar, 29th November, 1913.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, up to 1 P.M. on the 16th December, 1913 for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, including Oil Kerosine, Timber Teak, etc., (more or less) during the year from 1st April 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

Full particulars regarding terms of contract, etc., can be obtained from the Factory office during the office hours on working days.

Printed forms of Tenders and Schedules for Stores will be supplied on payment of one rupee per set.

Earnest money at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. on the total value of the Stores tendered for, in the form of a Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes will be required to accompany the tenders. In the case of Promissory Notes being furnished, they must remain in the name of Depositor, but the enfacement of the payment of interest must be made payable at the Poona Treasury, which rule must be strictly observed. Security Deposits will be required from those Tenderers whose contracts are accepted.

Tenders will be submitted for sanction to the Director of Ordnance Factories, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on the 17th December, 1913.

M. WALKER, LT.-COLONEL, R. A.,
Superintendent.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

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HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld,

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The Film of Films.
Emile Zola's
GERMINAL.
The whole magnificent film every night
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If you have seen the first half, come at 6-30 or 10 to see the second half.

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Four feet two, and funny every inch.
SONGS : DANCES : STORIES.

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SATURDAY, DEC. 6th.
AND
MONDAY, DEC. 8th.
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ENGLISH SEXTETTE
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A CLASSICAL
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Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY WILLINGDON
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NEW BUILDING FOUNDLING HOME.

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GRAND CLOSING CONCERT 9 P.M.
EVERY EVENING
REGIMENTAL BAND, BIOSCOPE, CONCERTS and various amusements.
NUMEROUS VARIETY STALLS.

ADMISSION TO THE BAZAAR:—Annas 4, Children under 12 and Soldiers in Uniform Half Rate.

Piano kindly lent by Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

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The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
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MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, AND MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY
WILL POSITIVELY REAPPEAR ON
DECEMBER 9TH
AND FOLLOWING FOUR NIGHTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

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1913-14 SEASON.
FAUST
(GOUNOD).
THURSDAY, 18th Dec at 9-30 p.m.
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Reserved Seats Rs. 4.
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ANOTHER THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA.
THE INCRIMINATING HANDKERCHIEF,
IN TWO PARTS.
A story replete with Incident and Excitement.
FULL COMPLEMENT OF OTHER PICTURES.
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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
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MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
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NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

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ADVANCING BY 64ths
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1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—An upright grand PIANO, in good condition, any offers. Apply to Box No. 902, care of this Paper.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, a capable TEACHER of experience with a fair knowledge of English and Urdu, to teach A. V. St. I. Apply to the HEAD-MASTER, Anjuman Islam High School, Bombay. Stating qualifications, age and expected salary, with testimonials (if any).

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a European Couple. Apply Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED, NEWS COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of Bombay Gazette."

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
OWNER ORDERED HOME.
A 3½ H. P. 2 spd 1913, B. S. A. MOTOR CYCLE, and ENDURANCE SIDE CAR, with speedometer (Jones) lamp, horn and back reflector, not yet run 300 miles, bought a month ago in Bombay, and registered No. 2803. Cost Rs. 1,140. Will accept Rs. 1,000 and give a spare tyre and 3 good inner tubes to buyer within 3 days. NO OFFERS. Apply to Box 719, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 931, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED, for Newspaper Office, EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MANAGER. Must have practical knowledge of Printing and be able to efficiently control Advertisement and Circulation Department. Apply stating full particulars to Box 702, care of this Paper.

WANTED, from 1st January, a SCIENCE GRADUATE, for the I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad. Initial salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 according to qualifications and experience. Apply, with copies of certificates and testimonials to the MANAGER.

WANTED, for MARRIED COUPLE, BOARD and RESIDENCE, Colaba preferred. Terms must be moderate. Two rooms with bath-room attached without board would suit. Apply—
DHUN BUILDING,
North Side (Top Floor),
Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK for Officers Mess. Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 937, care of this Paper.

A EUROPEAN LADY WANTS a competent NURSE. Apply Box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—GRADUATES, knowing accounts. Preference will be given to those who have a full knowledge of Mathematics. Apply Box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—
JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column

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Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Columns... ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamer Heim, 751 tons, Captain A. Eriksen, will sail to-day for Bangkok &c. with a general cargo.

The Steamer Strathavon, 2,830 tons, Captain D. W. Davies, will sail today for Dunkirk, with a General cargo.

The Steamer Stephanotes, 2,584 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Arab S. N. Co's Steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Jeddah with 1,100 pilgrims as passengers.

The Steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, arrived on harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a Cargo of coal.

The Steamer Gymerica 2,585 tons, Captain W. Osborne, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

The Hansa Line Steamer Talfels, 2,336 tons, Captain P. Telmiel, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from New York with a cargo of kerosine oil and general.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's Steamer Attila, 2063 tons, Captain R. Bastall, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Fiume with a general cargo and sugar and 2 passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's Steamer Nairungi, 2,862 tons, Captain A. McNicoll, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Comdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Duffe in...Comdr E J Headlam R I M
Rewa.....Capt Thos Kerr... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 4.

Albert Trevers...2446 Questa .....T M Co
Birkenfels .....3546 Manlier... W & A G & Co
Baron Fairlie ...2323 Foley .....W and A G Co
Caledonia .....2439 Dowel l... ...P and O Co
Chindwara .....3307 Williams.....M M & Co
Chindwara .....3871 Tarabochia ...A L S N Co
Governa a .....176 Lean ... ...A Ashdown & Co
Gymeric .....2585 Osborne.....W and A G Co
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Ismail .....2979 Lyons ...T Morrison & Co
Inverness... ...2410 Venus...W and A G and Co
Khedive...2410 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 Smith ...Jeddah...W M K
Killin .....2257 Wilson ...W & A G and Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewes.....A M and
Norfolk .....2526 Buckley ...W & A G & Co
Nairn...3627 Lassen.....W and A G and Co
Nairungi .....2862 Nicol .....T M and Co
Orangemoor.....2576 Moffett .....W & A G & Co
Sutherland ...2277 LongstaffW and A G and Co
St Feelans.....2307 Sutherland P and O C
Stephanotis 2584 Goodridge ...A Yule and Co
Tilla.....2065 Bestali .....A L S N Co
Talfels.....2336 Telmiel.....W and A G Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Santhia	3321	Robertson	...m		M and Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Harbord	.....		J F and Co
B & E Ostmark	3006	Peter...	Karachi...	6-12	W and A G and Co
F Clan macbean	2881	Redford	...		J F & Co
G Heim	755	Eriksen...	Singapore ...	4-12	...F F Campbell and Co
K Braunfels	3558	Gilman...	Karachi	18-12	W & A G & Co
M India	4198	Talbot	.....		P and O Co
Q Humayun	2151	Hannah	...Jed...	11-12	... T M Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Arcadia	1172	Batcham...	Aden ..	6-12 ... and O Co
2	Urlana	3183	Pratt ...		6-12 M M and Co
3	Okara	3438	Downing		M M & Co
4	Strathavon	2831	Davies	Dunkirk...	3-12 D Nanji and Sons
5	Clan Gordon	1285	Walker	Antwerp ..	6-12 ...F and Co
6	Culna	3863	Pacquharson	Antwerp ..	3-12 M M and Co
7	Ismaila	3781	Hodgson		M M and Co
8	Habsburg	2395	Seberich	Trieste ...	16-12 A L S N Co
9	Scharzfels	3553	Kuppener	Hamburg ..	8-12 W and A G & Co
10	Glymeria	3269	Kinnaird	...	W & A G Co
13	Egypt	4297	Summers	Shanghai	17-12 P & O Co
14	President	2083	Schutt	Durban	4-12 ... A Strandes and Co
15	Barbarigo	2821	Gallo . Cal		6-12 S N Co
					M W P D
	Mahmudi	519	Ahmed		Bo S N C
	Neurava	690	Fakira		Bo S N Co
	Sarangi	547	Hussein		Bo S N Co
	Saburmati	521	Samsoodin	Bunder	6-12 Bo S N Co Ltd

Offside M

K	of the Thistle	4236	Baker	New Castle ... T M C o

H W V D

Dwarka	759	Moxon	Kar	15-12 M M Co

M W D D

Baroda	1899	Harscroft	Bus	M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Gymerica ...	Osborne ...	M'tius Nov 27
	Stephanotes	Goodbridge	C'tta Nov 22
	Baron Fairlie	Foley	C'tta Nov 22
4	Attila	Bestall.....	Rome May 10
	Koifels.....	Telmiel	N York Oct 30
	Khedive	Lewis	Jeddah Nov 21
	Nairungi	McNicoll...	C'tta Oct 28

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	Destination.
3	Kola	Dentu	Busreh etc
	Ismaila	Downing .	Calcutta
	Gowanbarn ..	Wynel	Marseilles
	Neidenfels ..	Heck 1 ...	Hamburg
	R I M S Ufferin	Headlam	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained port clearances on Thursday :—

Steamer Heim Eriksen for Bangkok etc
do Strathavon Davies Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—

Steamer Mabe Mara for Dunkirk
do Koweit for Jeddah
do Persepolis (to arrive) for Dunkirk
do Attila for Trieste

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the Dec 3.

The Natal Line steamer Umvoti, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 3rd inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—69 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MASEILLES.

Olympia s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 400 cwts gum arabic, 300 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Hidalgo s—110 bales cotton, W Pawri and Co.

FOR REVAL.

Hidalgo s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—391 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Scharzfels s—270 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Scharzfels s—50 bales cotton, H Shamji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—101 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy ; 5 pots rosa oil Volkart Bros ; 1,362 cwts gingelly seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ostmark s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—180 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. ; 80 bales cotton C Bhagwanlal and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—100 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Egypt s—201 cwts myrabolums, P Mathooradus and Co.
China s—250 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co. ; 200 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Inaba Maru s—200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co. ; 600 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co. ; 1,400 bales cotton, G G Kaisha ; 900 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 2,200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 1,000 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Inaba Maru s—1,800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 850 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros'

FOR MOJI.

Inaba Maru s—450 bales cotton, N M K Kaishr.

FOR OSAKA.

Inaba Maru s—275 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Inaba Maru s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. ; 300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 4.

Steamer Chindwara from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co.—5,148 bags rice, 1,462 bales gunny bags, 1,279 bales hussian cloth, 522 bales jute twine, 441 coils 22 jotta cordage, 136 bales cotton waste, 2,699 tons coal, 52 tons coke, 1,520 bags 762 robbins 156 jottas copra; 14 jottas 50 bags cocoanuts, 3 packages hemp, 2,129 pieces copper ingots, 4,715 packages pig iron, 72 bags sugar, 285 bundles jagree, 33 bags 16 cases medicines 1 box 449 kegs paints, 30 boxe turmeric, 33 bags tale, 335 kotties shells, 56 bags cardamoms, 173 bags 47 packages ginger, 140 jottas 42 bags pepper, 27 casks 1 keg spirit, 5 cases wine, 10 cases milk punch, 34 bags coffee, 1,388 cases tea, 26 bundles fish maws, 34 cases fish oil, 199 cases soap.
Steamer Gymeric from Port Louis / Mauritious, Agents W and A Graham, and Co—74,908 bags sugar,
Steamer China from Trieste via Karachi, Agents, A L S N Co.—6 cases clocks, 21 cases 6 bales cotton goods 1 case silk and cottons, 19 bales paper, 15 cases lamps, 20 cases acid acetic, 10 drums spurn oil, 275 bags betelnuts, 13,800 bags sugar, 416 bags almonds, 92 bags telseeds, 63 bales hides, 19 bales skins, 3 parcels cigarette, 45 parcels cigars, 5 parcels cognag, 1 case honey, 14 bags 1 bundle coffee, 11 jottas vermacelles, 99 bags gum arabic, 273 package gum olibanum, 1,008 pieces deal wood, 3 bags broken, copper, 23 bags broken brass, 6 bags broken ozine.
Steamer Inaba Maru Kobe, Agents, N Y Kaisha—36 cases drugs, 72 cases camphor, 250 cases cassid, 41 cases glass beads, 24 cases lamps, 1 case glass bottles, 367 cases 102 bales 10 packages cotton goods, 1 cotton raw, 146 cases 84 bales 80 case spun yarn silk, 1 case shells, 5 cases shells 1 box silk goods, 4,910 bags rice, 295 cases provisions, 49 cases canned fruits, 50 bags, sugar candy, 1 keg venegar, 82 cases paper, 85 bales strawboards, 8 cases perfumerys, 502 bags, 601 bags betelnuts, 13 bag nutmegs, 14 cases mace, 57 bags ginger, 61 pakages copper sheets, 28 cases cements, 2 cases cigars, 48 cases, 30 packages gum benjamin, 2 cases gambier, 15 bundles gunnies, 633 packages tea green, 68 cases teas 150 cases tea dust, 11,693 pieces plank and sleepers,
Steamer Barren Fairlie, from Calcutta, Agents, W and A Graham and Co.—5,800 tons bengal coal.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 29, was 545, giving a death-rate of 28·93 per annum per thousand as against 31·37 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·36 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 55 died from fevers; 2 plague; 1 measles; 3 leprosy; 35 phthisis; 28 diseases of the nervous system; 170 affections of the respiratory organs; 37 diarrhœa; 7 dysentery; 24 still-born; 83 old age and debility; 16 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain 25; Brahmin 24; Lingaet 2; Bhattia 4; Hindu of other caste 266; Hindu, low caste 57; Musalman 115; Parsee 22; Jew 4; Native Christian 20; Eurasian 1; European 4; and Buddhist 1. The total number of births was 434 as against 516 for the corresponding period of last year, and 486 the average over the past five years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RUSS.—On 4th December, at Datoo bhoy Mansion, Bombay, the wife of C. A. Russ, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Fair in aid of New Building of Foundling Home, St. Mary's School Ground, Byculla (Boxing, Sword Dance and Flag Drill), 9 p m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	3-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Mammad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do. for Calcutta.		*
do. do. for Madras ..		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

Music at the Charity Bazaar.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and officers the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, this evening, commencing at 6 p. m., at the Charity Bazaar which is being held in St. Mary's High School Grounds Byculla :—

March .....Alte Kameraden.....Teike
Overture.....Morning, Noon and Night Suppe
Valse .....Bebe .....Vessey
Selection .....Fanet .....Goumed
Song (Cornet Solo) .....The Rosary .....Nevin
Selection ...San Toy.....Sidney Jones
Two steps ...The Ragtime Violin .....Berlin

Postal Notice.—Mails of Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Praesident," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Saturday the 6th inst. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, per s. s. "Itria," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 8th December instead of on the 7th as previously notified.

Bombay Gas Company.—Mr. William T. Lane, Assistant Manager of the Bombay Gas Co., who met with a serious accident on March 24 last and subsequently went to England under medical advice, returned to India last Friday. In his honour a concert was held at the Company's Social Club. Mr. Arthur R. Burch, General Manager, presided. A presentation was made to Mr. Charles W. Woods, Metre Foreman, who is going to England by the next mail, and prizes were also presented to various members of the cricket team. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Burch.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	5	m 4 8	23 1
		4 40 a	23 3
Sat	6	m 4 53	25 6
		5 10 a	23 3
Sun	7	m 5 43	25 2
		7 31 a	23 10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in
Fri	5	m 11 16	20 2
		9 49 a	20 9
Sat	6	m 0 20 a	19 10
		11 20 a	21 5
Sun	7	m 1 7 a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
5 (Friday)	do 6h. 53m.	do 6h. 1m.
6 (Saturday)	do 6h. 53m.	do 6h. 1m.
7 (Sunday)	do 6h. 54m.	do 6h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, Dec. 5th, 8h. 28·7m. p.m. ; Full Moon, 13th 8h. 40 3m. p.m. ; Last Quarter, 20th, 9h 45·6m p. m. ; New Moon, 27th, 9h. 28·7m. p.m.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore; Rawalpindi ; Peshawar ; Simla ; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR

DOWN From Bombay. H. M.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay. H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi .....Arr.	8- 0
21-30...Dep.	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	7- 35
22- 9... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „	5-59
23-10... „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
1-24... „	Ambala Cantonment ..... „	2-17
5-18... „	Ludhiana ..... „	23-44
6-24... „	Jullundur ..... „	22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar ..... „	21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore ..... „	20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.		12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.		8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.		7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambala	Dep.		2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.		1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.		0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.		0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.		12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.		15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.		15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai	Dep.		13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ...	„		11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow.....	„		9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
General Traffic Manager.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.—DEC. 5.

Before the Ho'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

31-13,636-11—Madh K and C,Chaginlal Balkissondas vs Jainarayan Kanayalal, a firm, Malvi H M and R
45-13, 563-13—Little and Co. Narandas Canji a firm vs Devji Khetsey Jetha and anr Ard H D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1245-12—Mulji and Nana,Yesso Padwal vs Sitabai wldow and others, Dastur and Co. Part heard.
223-06—Payne, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hasam, Raghavaya.
332-13—C P D'Cunha, Krishna Ramji vs Essaji Moosaji, Jehangir and S
342-13—Nadirsha and D, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Rahim Josub, Shroff D and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

562-12—Payne, S R Bomanjee vs Johar. mal Mulchand, Madhowji.
810-11—Shroff Nandibai vs Vasanji Haridas Mansukhlal.
1280-12—Dikshit, Khanderao Nana Moroba vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba, Daphtary.
150-12—Sabias and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.
77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D and Co.
355-11—Payne and Co, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Shroff D and D
498-13—Diksit and P Mangaldas Ranchordas and others vs Manek Ghellabhai, Maneklal and Tyabji.
390-13—Little and Co, Messrs Wold and Co vs Girdharilal Narayendas Tyabji and Co.
1223-12—D G Mantri Moreshwar Narayen vs Gajanan Narayen Little and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

109-13—Motichand and D Mancherji Byramji vs Limji Banaji Nowroji, Pestonji R K and Co.
277-13—Motichand and D Hakinabai and others vs Noorbhoy Abdool Husein and others Payne and Co.
125-06—Nanu N and Co Mulji Nandar vs Lalji Amersey. Little and Co ; Nanu and Co.
806-13—Crawford B and Co John Martin vs Charles Narsy Rogers. Ardeshir H D and Co.
1015-13—Jamshedji—Ahmad Hajam Hoosein Mansur vs Mogul Hyderally Goolam Hoosein—D. J. Mantri.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

APPEAL BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

At the High Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, the Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared on behalf of the Bank of Bombay, and presented a petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, in the suit filed by the London County and Westminister Bank against the Bank of Bombay, for £6,655-7-9.

The case was originally heard by Mr. Justice Beaman, before whom a preliminary issue was raised, *viz.*, whether by reason of the manner in which the defendant bank understood and carried out the instructions of the plaintiff bank, the defendants had incurred liability for any loss which might afterwards have been occasioned to the plaintiffs.

After hearing evidence Mr. Justice Beaman passed a preliminary decree that the defendants rightly understood the plaintiffs' instructions and that, so far, the defendants had incurred no liability whatsoever to the plaintiffs declining to hold that the defendants were in error in advancing to one Remo Parodi, a sum in excess of the plaintiffs' instructions ; and further that, without prejudice to any contentions which the defendants might thereafter urge in reduction of the amount, the maximum liability of the defendants to the plaintiffs was, for the proposes of the preliminary decree, the sum of £363, representing the payment made to Remo Parodi.

The plaintiffs preferred an appeal which came for hearing before their lordships. Their lordships set aside the preliminary decree and, in lieu thereof, declared that the instructions of the plaintiffs to the defendants were that all advances were to be covered by the security of certain documents, and that such instructions had been transgressed by the defendants, and declaring further that the defendants were liable for breach of the plaintiffs' instructions. The suit was remanded to the lower court for final disposal.

The present petition was for a certificate to enable the Bank of Bombay to appeal to the Privy Council.

Their lordships accepted the petition and granted a rule directing notice to be issued to the other party.

BROKERAGE CLAIM.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit filed by Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji, Exchange, Stock and Loan Brokers, Apollo Street, Fort, against Sheth Dhooly Chand, a merchant of Calcutta, praying that it may be declared that on the execution of a mortgage dated September 2, 1909, the defendant became liable to pay to them six instalments each of Rs. 5,000 on September 2,in the years 1910 to 1915 and that the defendant be ordered to pay to them the fourth instalment which fell due on September 2, 1913 with interest and costs.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Bhoolabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya defended.

The plaint stated that in August 1909 the defendant requested the plaintiffs to arrange for a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 on the first mortgage of four properties situated in Bengal and promised to pay them 2 per cent. brokerage. The plaintiffs negotiated the loan repayable by instalments and on August 14, 1909, forwarded to the defendant a contract which the defendant confirmed in a letter, agreeing to pay the brokerage of Rs. 30,000 in six instalments of Rs. 5,000 each annually on the completion of the mortgage of Rs. 15,00,000

The loan was made to the defendant and on September 2, a mortgage on the defendant's properties was executed. The plaintiffs then called on the defendant to pay the first instalment which became due in September 1910, and gave him notice that 9 per cent. interest on the sum would be claimed.

The defendant having failed to pay the balance of the first three of the instalments the plaintiffs filed a suit on September 1 last, against him and the present suit was brought to recover the fourth instalment of Rs. 5,000, which fell due on September 2, 1913.

The defendant submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain the suit against him and denied that in August 1909 (or at any other time) he requested them to arrange for the said loan. He also denied that the plaintiffs succeeded in negotiating the loan. He admitted the mortgage for Rs. 15,00,000 and said the mortgage was executed by him in favour of Sir Shapurji B. Bharucha. He denied that the mortgage was brought about by them as brokers in the transaction as proposed by them in writing.

The defendant further said that the mortgage was executed in Calcutta and all the properties comprised therein are in Bengal. He therefore submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction.

After hearing counsel his lordship passed a decree for Rs. 5,000 with interest from the date and costs.

A suit filed by Messrs. Warden and Co., tile merchants and agents, against Suleman Jaffer Mistry, to recover Rs. 3,623-12-3 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended.

The plaintiffs supplied the defendant (who is a building contractor) with Minton and other tiles and also constructed buildings in respect of which there was a sum of Rs. 3,628-12-3 due to the plaintiffs.

The defendant submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief claimed against him. He had been known to the plaintiffs to be a *mistry* and had never undertaken any personal responsibility to the plaintiffs nor had he any dealings with them, nor had they supplied to him Minton or other tiles. The defendant was a mere supervisor on monthly wages. He admitted the sum of Rs. 81 due by him. As to the alleged payment by him of Rs. 750 on account of work done on Seedic Haji Hoosein's property, the defendant said that in October 1912, the plaintiffs claimed that he was liable for the work which he denied. The defendant further said that Seedic Haji Hoosein had become an insolvent and the plaintiffs had made a false claim against him (defendant). He therefore counter-claimed Rs. 750 with interest after giving credit to them for the Rs. 81.

After recording the evidence, his lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs with interest and costs.

A CRIMINAL APPEAL.

An appeal preferred by Irappa Sidramapa for the revision of the sentence passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday.

Mr. Kelkar was for the appellant while the Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case were that one Shiwappa had been a friend of the accused's wife for a long time. The accused resented this and conspired with his cousin to take revenge on the deceased. On July 1, last, while the deceased was sleeping on the verandah of his house at night, the accused, with his cousin, went there and the latter stabbed him with a knife. The deceased raised an alarm and his brother, who was inside in a room, came out, and saw the cousin of the accused standing near the deceased's head and the accused standing near his feet with a stick in his hand. When an alarm was raised, both the accused ran away. The deceased died of his wounds next morning. As he had given the name of the accused, a complaint was lodged with the police, who arrested him. The cousin, the second accused, was not found.

At the trial the judge agreeing with one assessor found the accused "guilty" of abetment of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Counsel for the accused argued that the appellant was wrongly convicted under sections 109 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code. He also said that the case for the prosecution was inconsistent and improbable.

Their lordships confirmed the sentence.

POLICE COURTS.

AN UNLICENSED STABLE.

HEAVY FINE IMPOSED ON A STABLE-KEEPER.

Among the Health Department cases heard by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, was a prosecution, for the eighth time, for keeping an unlicensed stable against a man named Haji Abdulla Babu.

Mr. P. P. Vagh, Superintendent, said that the accused kept fifty-eight buffaloes in the stable in question.

Mr. Pestonji Kotwal, who appeared for the accused, said there was a suit pending in the High Court in which no decision had been reached. The accused had already spent about Rs. 2,000 in repairs and had but on a mortgage Rs. 18,500. The Health Department wanted his client to spend another Rs. 3,000 in paving the floor. The entire value of the property would not be more than Rs. 20,000.

The magistrate, however, ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 per day for 25 days, the total aggregating Rs. 625.

A POINT OF LAW.

Arzadali, a serang and Abdul Rehman Mohamed Cassam, first tindal of the B. I. S. N. Co's., s. s. "Culna," appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, to answer a charge under sec. 20 of Act I of 1869, of receiving and demanding money from three men for shipping them, preferred against them by one Seydali Satirali.

Mr. Vijaiker appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Solomon appeared for the accused.

Mr. Solomon raised a preliminary objection. He said the complainant was a member of the crew of the steamer when the alleged extortion was said to have taken place and the charge under section 20 could not therefore be applied, as the money received could not be said to have been for the purpose of securing employment.

Mr. Vijaiker said he could not proceed on the charge as laid against the accused and therefore withdrew reserving to himself the right to proceed against the accused on another charge.

His worship acquitted the accused.

BOY BURGLAR.

Inspector Barnes placed two persons named Ibrahim Bawla and Ajmomian Tajudin, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, charged with house-breaking by night and theft of cash, currency notes and jewellery valued at Rs. 3,519. The property belongs to Haji Suleman Mahomed, residing on the second floor of a house at Memonwada Street.

The complainant locked his room at about 4 p. m. on Tuesday, and went out. He returned at 7 o'clock when he found the padlock of his room had been forced and two cash boxes which contained the property had been carried away. The police were informed and arrested the two accused. The property was discovered intact in an empty cask in the house of the second accused.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused, who was quite a lad, threw himself on the mercy of the Court and the magistrate sentenced him to receive fifteen stripes. The second accused was ordered to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SMART SENTENCE.

A case of rash driving was disposed of yesterday by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad at the Mazagon Police Court.

The complainant, Mema Ibrahim, stated that he was driving his hack victoria, in which were Mr. Albert Petty and Mr. John Petty, assistants in the Parel Laboratory, in the direction of Parel. When the victoria was near the Dishaw Petit Mills, a dog-cart driven by Kader Kassam came from the opposite direction. It was being driven very fast and was on the wrong side of the road, and the pole of the dog-cart struck the complainant's horse. The horse fell and had to be shot subsequently.

The accused said he was not driving rashly. A portion of the road was under repairs and he had to take to the other side.

The magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 125 of which Rs. 100 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

CONVICTION OF GAMBLERS.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of a case in which Lalji Karsondas and twenty-four others were charged by Inspector Smith with gambling in a house at Fanaswadi.

The accused were arrested in the act of gambling on Gokul Ashtami day, but the case was postponed for the purpose of collecting evidence. The facts have been reported.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined them Rs. 25 each.

DESERTER FROM WORKHOUSE.

Timothy Kearney, a European, was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, on conviction of a charge of deserting from the Government Workhouse. The accused escaped on the 1st instant by jumping over the walls. Afterwards he surrendered himself to the Nagpada Police and Sergeant Frazer placed him before the magistrate.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon ; and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

Icilma Hair Powder

Clean hair without wetting

Use Icilma Hair Powder—the novel English dry shampoo — which brightens and beautifies the hair in a really marvellous way. Only requires lightly sprinkling over the hair and then brushing out—that's all.

Of good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT


KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautif

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL.

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices.

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Dec. 3. BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 1-16		1-16
2 do. Rentes.	95		1
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loans... ...	86 1-2	un	chgd
4s. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	23 5-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	23 3-4	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	57 3-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25.30 1-2	02	
do. at Berlin.	20.49 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4.85 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight ...	4 13-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 7-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	4 1-4	1-8	
do 7 day Market Loans ...	4 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) is. 3 7-81 unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by bear covering.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 125,000.

PORT SAID, Dec. 3.

P and O steamer "Persia" shipped £340,800 gold for India.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings etc, etc. for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 5,00,000 to Bombay.
" 1,40,000 to Madras.

" 6,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs. 15,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 44,30,000 to Bombay.
" 13,60,000 to Madras.

73,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta and on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·06

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 1,00,50,000

Amount to be allotted next week 80,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Fair demand, steady
Futures ... Barely steady
Manchester Irregular and depressed
Total Sales ... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 39,000
Mid-Americans ...7·34+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·20+10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 99	6·98	6·99
—05	—06	—05
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·99	6·99	7·00
—06	—06	—05
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept. Sept-Oct.
6 97	6·94	6·80 6·56
—05	—05	—04 —03

NEW YORK—
New York 11 a.m., Mar. 13·13 May 13·06.
New York official noon call Mar. 13·12 May 13·05.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 13·34 May 13·40

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	56,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	76,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	36,000
Exports to Continent ...	32,000
Spot Cotton	13·50 unchgd
Futures—month of Mar.	13·10 - 05
Futures—month of May.	13·04 —05

Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 13 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ..13·33—04
Futures month of May. .. 13·39—05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2+1-2
Do. Months ..Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nomi.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal
Do. Months ... do
Do. Name of Ports— do
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ...Unchanged
Barleta Russo ... do

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Nominal
Do. Months ... do
Do. Name of Ports ... do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Nominal
Do. Months ... do
Do. Name of Ports ... do
Brown Cawnpore ...48 1-4
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Nominal
Tone—Quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship 46 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm
Linseed Calcutta ... 45 6+32
Do. Months ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers - Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata . 43 unchgd
Do. Months— ..Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers —Firm

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market... £6-14-0 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Done—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... 9 5-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...8 1-2+3-4
Dec.-Jan.—Value—Firm

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ...£65 3-4 unchgd
Copper Brazers ...£81 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...£7 unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags..12 8 1-4—3-4
Do. Months of Shipments —Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Steady—Very little doing
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nearest value
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 2 1-4—1-2
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
9 7 3-4—1-2d—May Sellers
Tone—Dull, slightly lower prices
E A R & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 7 1-2+1-1d
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar. - Sellers.
Tone—Quiet
Mauritius Crystal C and F
Calcutta ... 11 3 unchgd
C and F Bombay ... 11 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments—Dec —Value
Java Sugar—Very quiet, unchanged.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Beef Tallow ... ... 35 6s.
Finest Mutton Tallow ... ... 37s.
Tone of Tallow Auction.—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING. Dec. 4th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
6 Boxes Gold Bulln and Specie	2 11,200 22,500	London do	Mercantile Bank do
20 Boxes Gold Bulln	15,00,000	Port Said	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd Dec. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	81s	147,095
B. B. and C. I. Ry ..	43	50,729

Bars and Boxes.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. .. .. 31st Oct. 5 "
Bank of Mad. .. .. 1st Oct 6 "

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 111 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent. The bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged to-day at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady with rates unchanged. There has been more business passing on both sides of the account to-days

We quote—
T T on London Ready ...1s 4 1-16
Demand draft Mail ...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight ...1s 4 11-32d
Do Forward ...1s 4 5-16 Mar
Do France Ready. 171 3-4
Do Marks " ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight ..141 3-4
Shanghai " ...190
Japan " ...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—
The Market opened at 95 1-4 for Cash and the Settlement, and quickly advanced to 95 3-8. There has been more business passing to-day and the market has kept quite steady at the advance, closing 1-16 higher for cash.

Cash	...	Rs. 95	7 0
1st Settlement	...	95	6 0

BULLION—
Bar Silver in London was 1-8 higher both for ready and forward at 26 5-8 and 26 3-4 respectively. The local market opened at 67 9-16 ex-duty for the first settlement and has advanced 1-8 during the day closing as under.

We quote :—

Standard Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 0 6
Australian Gold	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	...	" 19 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 67 13 0
1st Settlement	...	67 13 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 67 11 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 77 3 0
1st Settlement	...	" 77 3 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 77 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

GRUNING AND Co:—"Market easier at the close on local dealers selling out their purchases. Our opinion is that the market will not give way much at present."

WELD AND Co. Liverpool.—"Market eased on poor reports from New York. Local bears hammering the market. Good spot demand continues." New York :—"National Ginners' estimate of the crop is slightly below 13,600,000 bales exluding linters. National Ginners estimate of ginning figures is 11,980,000 bales. Market dull and steady without any special feature."

HORNBY HEMERYK :—"Lancashire spinners continue to buy largely, and English spinners buying low grade cotton."

We have little change to report in the home markets, which were a few points down for futures. The local market opened quiet but steady, good broach being quoted Rs. 313 and fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 274-75. Little business was done during the early part of the day. Export houses were sellers of Khandeish. At Colaba a moderate business was done and good broach closes steady, but other rates are rather easier.

The enquiry for ready cotton is moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	326½	Mar.
Good do do	...	315	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	...	292	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	288	"
" " Yeotmal	...	284	"
" " Dhamangaon P.		281	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		273	"
" " Amraoti	...	277	"
" " Khandeish	...	252-3	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	242	"
Fine " Muthia	...	250	"
" " Bengal	...	232-2	Dec.
" " do	...	236	Jan.
F. G. Bengal	...	233	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Dull
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·98	6·97	6·98
—01	—01	—01
March-April	April-May	May-June
6·98	6·98	6·99
—01	—01	—01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·98	6·93	6·79
—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs 7 8 0 B. T.
December ... " 8 2 0 R. T.
May 1914 ... " 8 14 6 "

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May Rs. 8 15 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore " 7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore " 9 0 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold White 85p.c. Rs. 58 0 0
Black Kutni ...Rs. 48 8 0 Jan.-Feb.
Y. Hinganghat ...Rs. 62 0 0 F M

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
New Crop Bold Rs. 49 0 0
" Small Rs. 49 0 0

LINSEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 6 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet. We quote—
White Pasi 86 p.c ready Rs. 5 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi ex 1914 5 13 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,610
Bank of India	...	58 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent	...	100
David	...	420
Fazulbhai	...	407 1-2
Kohinoor	...	697 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	190
Phoenix	...	133 3-4
Standard	...	1,040

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	...	194
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	170
Bombay S N Ord	..	230
Colaba Land and Mill	—	1350
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	20 1-2
Treicher and Co.	...	490

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	572 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	8,955 bales.
Wheat	...	...	14,103 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	4,592 "
Rapeseed	...	...	239 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	26,521 "
Poppyseed	...	...	57 "
Groundnuts	...	...	15,929 "
Castorseed	...	...	3,246 "
Rice	...	...	21,702 "
Myrabolams	...	...	1,521 "
Cottonseed	...	...	31,604 "
Mowrasseed	...	...	2,854 "
Gram	...	...	1,435 "
Joowar	...	...	1,183 "
Maize	...	...	43 "
Barley	...	...	176 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports.	55,000 ??
Exports to Great Britain ...	35,000 "
Exports to Continent ...	82,000 ??
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·50
Future Cotton at New York March	13·10—5
Future Cotton at New York May	13·04—5
Spot closing tone ...	Steady
Futures closing tone ...	do

a (Matilated)

General Tone market opened :—Steady and declined loans unloading and bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3,

Spot Cotton at New Orleans		13 3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March ...	...	13·33—4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ...	...	13·39—5
Futures closing tone.—	...	Steady

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Quiet

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	12,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	..... "
Total Day's Imports	...	39,000 "
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	10·10
Mid American at Liverpool	...	7·34+2

Cotton delivery mid uplands

G. O. C. Liverpool.		minus
Nov.-Dec. ...	...	6·99 5
Dec.-Jan. ...	...	6·98 6
Jan.-Feb. ...	...	6·99 5
Feb.-March ...	...	6·99 6
Mar.-April ...	...	6·99 6
April-May ...	...	6·99 6
May-June ...	...	7·00 5
June-July ...	...	6·97 5
July-August ...	...	6·94 5
Aug.-Sep. ...	...	6·79 5

Tone—Manchester Piece Goods Market :—Firm, fair enquiry, but sellers stiff, and transactions difficult to arrange—Shirting Dhooties are dull with no demand.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Dec-Jan—London— 45 6 Sellers

Linseed, Bombay ex-ship (per 416 lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 46 9 "

Linseed, La Plata ...Dec.-Jan. Hamburg—43 3 Done

Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— For higher prices

Linseed Tendency of the Market— do

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Dec. £24-2-6

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Feb.-Mar. £24-2-6

Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Firm

Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....

Linseed River Plate exports... .....

Poppyseed. Canal... Dec.-Jan. Dunkirk—62 9 Sellers

Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close— Quiet

Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Dec.-Jan—Antwerp—47 9 "

Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Dec-Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal

Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp— do

Rapeseed. Paroseopre usual sold ... ...

Do. Jamba Red... ... .

Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close— Steady

Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Dec -Jan.—Hull—£6-14-0

Cotton Tone of Market at Close— Quiet

LONDON, Dec. 3.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Dec.-Jan.—London...37 9

Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Dec.-Jan.—London... Nominal

Do. Club No. 2 Dec-Jan—London ... "

Do. Choice white Delhi Dec.-Jan—London... "

Do. Tone of Market at Close .....

Do. South Australian ... Jan.-Feb.—35 10 1-2

Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. Jan-Feb. No sellers

Do. do. Tone of Market at Close— .....

Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool March— 6 11 1-8

Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .

Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

Karach Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ... .

LONDON, Dec 3.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Dec. 9 2 3-4 Sellers

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F. O. B., Hamburg May 9 8 1-4 "

German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady

German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags). Jan.-Mch. ... ... 12 8 1-4 "

German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double bags). Dec— .....

German Closing Tone Market.. Steady

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—11 10 1-2 "

Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady

Mauritius Crystals Dec.... 11 1 1-2

Mauritius Closing Tone of Market Steady.

E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar.—13 4 1-2

Do. Closing Tone of Market—Steady.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value C.I.F. Calcutta Dec.11 3 "

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar11 6 "

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Dec.... 11 4 1-2 "

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-March...11 7 1-2 "

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta — Dec.... 12 3 "

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March...12 6 "

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Dec .12 4 1-2 "

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March...12 7 1-2 "

Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged

Special Feature ... ... do

LONDON, Dec. 3.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	65	15	0
Copper Best English Selected	...	74	0	0
Copper Braziers	...	81	10	0
Copper Tone of Market...	...	Steady		
Hard Spelter	...	18	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	180	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	6	7-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool		10	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	...	5	5	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	...	5	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	...	6	5	0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	...	6	2	6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp	...	5	2	6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	4	13	9
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box o. i. f. Liverpool	...	0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	11	0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	2	11	9
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	13	0
Lead Pig English	...	20	0	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	.....		
Silver, Spot	...	26	5-8	
" 2 months hence	...	26	3-4	
" Tone of Market—	...	Quiet		
" Special Feature	...	do		

LONDON, Dec. 3.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ..	... 26 5-8
Silver 2 months ...	... 25 3-4
" Closing Tone of market—	Quiet with little doing
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	... do
Rentes 3 per cent ...	... £ 86
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	... £ 73 1-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 86 3-4
Sterling loan	
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 75 1-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz Sd ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance market—	.....
Closing Tone of Finance market—	.....
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	... 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs	... 25·29
Berlin cheques on London mks	20·49
New York (Demand Bills) Dols	4·85
Interest day to day loans	... 4 3-8
Interest 7 days market loans.	4 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 4 13-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	... 4 7-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	... 5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	... 5 1-8

LONDON, Nov. 3.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 80,00,000

Rs. 20,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 5,00,000 do to Bombay.
" 1,10,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 6,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 15,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
44,30,000 do to Bombay.
13,60,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 73,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 100,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales : ...10,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Dec.-Jan.,	6·94	6·93
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·98	6·97
Feb.-Mar....	6·99	6·98
Mar.-Apl ...	6 99	6·98
April-May...	6·99	6·98
May.-June..	7·00	6·99
June-July...	6·97	6·96
July-Aug...	6·94	6·93
Aug.-Sept....	6·79	6·78

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 15th November 1913 were Rs. 4,905, making the total earning for the period 1st Oct. 1913 to 15th Nov. 1913 to Rs. 27,989.

Total for the corresponding week of the last year ...Rs. 3,084

Total for the corresponding period of the last year ...Rs. 2107

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 29th Nov. 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 29th Nov 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·31	1999400	11363900	13363330
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·38	45000	337900	382900
B.-Kotah By ...	40·29	3300	27000	30800
Total...	3021·4	2047700	11728800	13776500
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 29th Nov 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	1552410	10636336	12348757
A.D.C.Ry	125·38	41875	311103	352978
B.-Kotah By. ...	40·29	3361	24665	27726
Total ...	2956·78	1697346	11032104	12729450
Increase or Decrease		0		
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 64·70	+34699	+667534	+ 10145
A.D.CRy.	...	+ 3125	+ 26797	+ 2992
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 239	+ 2335	+ 2574

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.



BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	856
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	284
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	18 "	1605
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	58½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	164½
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1440
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	61
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	...	...	...	...
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	...
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		8½	3
Central Bank of India ...	—	...	...	...
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	69
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 "	£22
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	61.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	825
Alliance ...	1000	1006	...	75
Benar Mfg ...	200	200	...	60
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	100
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	615
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	470
Century ...	100	100	3	225
Central India ...	500	500	70	1820x
China ...	1000	1000	...	870
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1340
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	250
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	600
Crescent ...	100	100	20	97½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	212½
Crown ...	500	500	20	210
David ...	450	250	10	410
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	...
Empress ...	500	500	...	140
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	155
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	392
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1425
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	280
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	440
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	640
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	375
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1325
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	100
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	475
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	175
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	92½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	400
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	825
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1305
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	697
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1180
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2015
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	d 1130
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	2000
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60	2750
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	...
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Mcon ...	1000	1000	...	...
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	185
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	950
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	145
Presidency ...	100	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	700
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	250
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratta ...	250	250	15	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	10.5
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	90
Swan... ...	250	250	10	255
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1420
Textile	500	500	20	1170
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	430
do	500	500	Nil	620
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	540

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	5400
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton ...	...	...	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	120
Broach City ...	200	200	14	177
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	700
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangattm ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	100
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	125
Mercant

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

M. C. C. IN S. AFRICA.

EAST LONDON, Dec. 3.

The M. C. C. team beat the Border by an innings and 132 runs.—Reuter.

VOGLER AND THE TOUR.

A. Vogler has obtained the necessary consent from the Llanelly Club to make the journey to the Cape to assist South Africa against the M.C.C.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE CALCUTTA MEDAL.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club, this week, held a competition for the Calcutta Silver Medal, conditions being by Medal play under handicap over eighteen holes, nine holes on Wednesday and nine holes on Thursday morning. The course is in fairly good condition although hard, but the greens are gradually becoming very difficult and rough and putting is not always easy. England again proved that even at a plus four handicap, he is at the present time considerably better than any other player now taking part in these competitions, and by returning two excellent cards of 39 won the medal with a nett score of 82. For the rest, the returns made were even worse than usual, the next best being an 88 from Hargreaves, who plays from scratch. On the first day England started with a four or five to the first two holes and after a steady four to the third reduced his average per hole with an excellent three at the fourth. He then took 16 for the next three, including a six to the fifth. On the last green he had a long putt for three and holing this was round in 39. He continued to play excellent golf on the second day and although he took five to the first hole he soon settled down to his game and was only one over fours when going to the sixth hole. Here he took five but another four to the long hole on the Oval made him 30 for seven holes. He took three putts to hole out at one short eighth which cost him five strokes and with a four to the ninth was again round in 39. M. F. Nicholson did a good round of 41 on the first morning but made no return on the second day.

Results:—

	Score	Handicap	Result
R. D. England	78	+ 4	82
E. Hargreaves	88	scr.	88
J. Longbottom	97	— 8	89
S. N. Powell	95	— 6	89
T. H. Payne	92	—3	89
E. E. Coombs	90	scr.	90
F. Hollinghurst	96	— 6	90
W. A. Molyneaux	95	— 5	90
N. C. Gade	104	—14	90
W. J. Burrows	104	—14	90
J. W. Jessop	90	+ 2	92
H. A. Whitton	110	—18	92
T. N. Begbie	93	scr.	93
J. L. Hamilton	97	— 4	93

VARSITY RUGBY.

The Oxford and Cambridge fifteens have now both played, the one seven and the other eight of their trial matches, and the results show that unless an upset on form occurs at Queen's Club the annual "Battle of the Blues" on the Rugby football field this year will rival any of its predecessors in keenness and excitement.

It is owing to this difference in styles, says the *Standard*, that the match promises to provide one of the most interesting struggles on record, for it should be a great test of strength between a team possessing backs brilliant in attack, but somewhat shaky in defence, and another who are probably sounder all round, but not capable of rising to such great heights in their offensive movements as their opponents reach on occasions. As far as can be judged at present, there should be little, if anything, between the forwards any respect, while all will depend at half-back on how the Cambridge pair hit it off together. If they combine well they should have none the worst of the deal with their vis-a-vis, but otherwise Oxford will hold a useful advantage in this important department.

Thus the hopes of another Light Blue victory will quite likely rest on their three-quarters, who, on their day, are quite capable of winning any game, but who, on the other hand, are liable to make slips in defence that might turn success into defeat. Lowe and Will are both a bit uncertain in facing a forward rush, but in every other respect are grand players, and it is questionable if either university has ever before possessed in the same years two wing three-quarters of such excellence. They are two of the fastest men in the game, and both fine runners, with any amount of grit. Will has not yet shown quite that exceptional ability that marked his play early last season, but is likely to touch his best form any day. Lowe is performing better than ever before; he seems to have become faster, and but for his lack of weight would be one of the greatest wing three-quarters England has ever had. Rhodes and Crole will probably be Oxford's wing men. They are good players, Crole specially being a strong and determined runner, but they are not the equals of their rivals in attack, though they may be in defence. On the whole, Cambridge will have the advantage as far as the wing three-quarters are concerned.

A different tale may have to be told, however, with regard to the centres. Baxter and De Villiers are the most likely to partner Will and Lowe respectively. Baxter, though occasionally brilliant, is very liable to be off colour, and cannot always be relied upon to [illegible] his wing man properly. De Villiers is certainly a class player, whose passing and handling are very fine, but he lacks robustness. Given fair opportunities he will do well, but may not prove capable of forcing openings if the men in front of him are being outplayed. Oxford, on the other hand, whether their centres are London-Shand and Jenkins, or the latter and Christison, are sure to be served well in these positions, both in attack and defence. To sum up, it looks as if Cambridge will win if Lowe and Will are well played up to, but that if the Dark Blues "bottle up" these dangerous players they will be the victors.

THE OUIMET STANCE AND GRIPS.

A YOUNG GOLFER WHO COGITATES.

Francis Ouimet is regarded by right of conquest as one of the world's champion golfers. Those who have seen him play agree as to his marvellous precision on the tee, the fairway, and the green. Precision at golf depends on important essentials, of which strength is not the greatest by any means. "Stance" and "grip" are, however, usually allowed to be among the most important, and, of course, the claim of "swing" can never be denied in this connection.

It is, however, with Ouimet's grip of the club handle that we have most interest, because it presents a novelty. The old grip was the overband grip, but this has been largely displaced by the Vardon grip. This, as every golfer knows, is a grip in which the little finger of the right (lower) hand laps over the knuckle of the index finger of the left hand. It is exceedingly effective in securing harmonious action of the two wrists. But Ouimet laps the index finger of the upper hand (the left) over the little fingers of the right hand—quite interlocking them. Put in another way, the index finger of the left hand is passed between the third and fourth fingers of the right hand, gripping the back of the right hand instead of the handle of the club.

The idea appears sound says *Science Siftings* and Ouimet's experience on the links among our own champions, when he won the open Golf Championship of the U.S.A., would seem to prove its soundness. Anyhow, it is no chance method of handling a club, but the fruit of reflection—and all good golf is the outcome of thought and practice. Chance has no place in the matter. The twenty-years-old Ouimet has been specially prone to cogitation from his earliest days. His mother says:

"I used to hear noises in his room at night. Once I went upstairs. What do you think that funny boy was doing? Practising putting! He was in his night clothes, swinging his stick over the bedroom floor! He wanted to try a new touch grip and couldn't wait till morning."

There you have a point about the character of Ouimet, the boy hero of golf. He could not leave his club alone! He drove it morning, noon, and at bed! time, until he developed his conquering stroke. Here are a few pearls of wisdom that dropped from Francis Ouimet's beardless lips the other day when an admirer asked him the secret of his miraculous playing:

"The player should stand directly opposite the ball. He must not make the mistake of gripping the club in the palms of the hand. He must grip it with the fingers instead. Keep the wrists flexible. Just as the club head meets the ball, the wrists should be brought into redoubled action. It is they that give power to the stroke. They give steadiness and control to the drive. Through them the golfer can attain smoothness of stroke. And a smooth stroke is the first sign of a master."

Well, Francis Ouimet ought to know!

THE GOLFER'S MISTAKE.

FASCINATION OF NEW CLUBS.

It is absolutely astonishing how a club appears to be "it" when tried in the shop, and still more astonishing how quickly one finds that it is not "it" when taken out on to the links for a trial trip.

Then the thing instantly appears to change its whole character. Instead of the beautifully balanced driver with just the right amount of spring—a precious weapon which aroused visions of long, straight, raking drives—we find, says a correspondent in the *World of Golf*, that we have acquired a vulgar piece of wood with a stick stuck on to it. The beautiful balance has vanished. The club is much too light or too heavy; still, it will, perhaps, be all right with a bit of lead let into the bottom or a nick taken off the shaft. But you have lost all interest in it if it has got to be altered. You give it a desultory try or two afterwards, and then consign it to the ever-increasing collection in the lumber-room or sell it to some other collector of rubbish for half a crown.

What a lot of clubs change hands in this way! We are visiting another course, or happen to go into a club maker's shops, or are furtively buying some balls on the cheap. A few clubs are temptingly displayed. The bait is swallowed and another useless club acquired. There would be precious little price-cutting if these enterprising shopkeepers were not so fully alive to golfers' weaknesses for buying and ever buying new clubs, especially if marked a little lower than the professional's price.

The shopkeeper is content to sell balls practically at cost price on account of the profit he can get on the increased sale of clubs, and golfers cannot see that they are infinitely worse off in the end than if they had gone to their own professional and taken his advice. It is a moral certainty that any professional worthy the name can save his members pounds in the selection of clubs alone.

The average professional undoubtedly can tell most of his members what will be likely to suit them and what will be useless, better than they can tell themselves, and any golfer who supports his professional, as he is supposed to do, will find he has only to counsel the oracle in the club house annex, and he will invariably get a club that will be a pal for months to come.

A VERSATILE OXFORD ATHLETE.

At Oxford, in the Inter-College Cup Competition, Brasenose defeated Worcester by 55 points to 25. J. J. Savage (Brasenose) won the high jump with 5 feet, the 120 yards hurdles race in 18 2-5sec., the long jump with 19ft. 8½in, and the 440 yards race in 54 2-5sec.

SLEEP AND INSOMNIA.

FAMOUS DOCTOR'S EXCUSE FOR LATE RISING.

PSYCHIC CALM.

Most of us have been brought up to believe in the virtues of early rising. The thought of the "health, wealth, and wisdom" we were losing has often haunted us as we turned over in the morning to have another half-hour of most heavenly dozing. These harassing thoughts, says the *Daily News* need disturb us no longer. Sir George Savage, M.D., at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association, was quite hard on the "self righteousness" of the early riser. "Sleep," he said, "is a pleasant pastime, and is better than fussing objectlessly." How the heart of the sluggard goes out in gratitude to Sir George Savage.

Here are some of Sir George Savage's prescriptions for inducing sleep in the sleepless:

(1) Hot baths.

(2) Mustard baths. By making a strong infusion of mustard and adding it to a hot bath, in which the patient is kept for from a quarter of an hour to half an hour, till the skin becomes reddened—sleep will be produced almost invariably.

(3) Hypnotism and hypnotic suggestion.

(4) A thermos flask with some hot fluid such as meat extract kept by the bedside. (this is especially recommended for erratic sleepers.)

(5) Change of air and motor-riding.

(6) Change of the usual position of the bed. Sir George Savage says that in his Hampshire cottage, if he lies with his head to the south and his feet to the north he cannot sleep, but with his head placed in the other direction he sleeps satisfactorily.

Mothers of excitable, wakeful children will be interested in this experiment. "I have found," says Sir George Savage, "hypnotism produced by what I have called modified 'hush-a-bye-baby' in some children very effective. I remember one excitable child, whose father was a brilliant, but neurotic, scholar. This child would lie awake for hours imagining, almost visualising fairy fancies. She was thin, restless, and unable to fix her attention. I suggested that her mother should gently press on her eyeballs while quietly telling her to go to sleep. This took half-an-hour the first night, but gradually the time got shorter, and within a fornight the child went to sleep on word of command. From that time onward she grew normally and healthily, and I saw her many years afterwards, a perfectly healthy person. In other cases I have known suggestion remove morbid dreads of going to sleep."

FEAR OF SLEEPLESSNESS.

One or two of the other speakers declared that in the fear of sleeplessness lies its most common cause. "The unaccustomed wakeful hour so worries a patient that he lies another in thinking about it, and by fear invites a repetition of it, on future nights," said Dr. Constance Long. "He loses his psychic calm. To such persons we find it difficult to say in direct words, 'You are making a mountain out of a molehill,' and, indeed we should defeat our own ends by such a speech. But in the process of hypnotism our genuine sympathy with our patient's trouble seems to be flashed into his consciousness, and we are able to suggest that 'this state of rest in which you are now lying is equal to, or better than, deep sleep,' and so bring about a psychic calm in which sleep can take root."

HOW TO MANAGE A WIFE.

SIMPLE MAN'S INGENUOUS METHOD.

Mr. Walter Gallichan is to be congratulated on his courage, as manifested in "Modern Woman and How to Manage Her." In less tumultuous times than these, sages and philosophers have confessed themselves unable to fathom the intricacies of a woman's mind, let alone managing her.

As a matter of fact, it used to be the women that did all the "managing." Is it another sign asks the *Daily News*, of the topsy-turvy times we live in that men are now annexing this erstwhile feminine function?

And how does Mr. Gallichan propose to set about his gigantic task? Very much, it appears, as though he were breaking in some wild animal. "Woman," he says, "is often perverse, difficult, intractable, spiteful, unmanageable, and exasperating." Furthermore, he declares, "the female expects a measure of roughness in the male." Is this the twentieth century, or have we gone back with a bang to prehistoric times?

Here are a few simple rules taken at random from Mr. Gallichan's system of wife management:

(1) Insist firmly upon the cold or tepid bath daily, and see that she takes brisk exercise out of doors in all weathers.

(2) Keep her away from fancy needlework by all the means in your power.

(3) Let her dig, hoe, and use a lawnmower. Housework is very good for women.

(4) Let her join hockey and tennis clubs—teach her to scull, fence, box—anything that will develop her physical strength and tone up her nervous system.

(5) Give your wife plenty of work to do, and let this be your rule or your policy of management.

(6) Let us never forget that women are quite as irascible as men when suffering from hunger, therefore, 'feed the darling.' Then listen to this ingenuous advice:

"A modern woman of the contentious type is often amenable to reason and love. If she will only listen quietly—a process that is painful to her—you may firmly, rationally, and kindly convince her that you respect her, and gave the fullest pledge of that respect when you chose her from among all the women known to you as the mate after your own heart. A woman who will not listen to such a manifesto must be endured or dismissed from your life."

AN EXPERIMENT.

It is not at all likely that a modern woman would wait to be "dismissed." She would have fled long before the sentence was finished. Think of it. He had "chosen her from among all the women known to him." This presupposes that all the women of his acquaintance were ready and willing to marry him. It is surely time this masculine delusion, so universal in Early Victorian times, died a natural death. Further, it assumes that he was the person who had stooped to confer a favour. It does not occur to him that she might also have chosen him out of all the men of her acquaintance. Imagine trying to tame, say, a militant suffragette by methods like these. It would be as much as the life of the average man is worth even to attempt it.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

The disturbance affecting Northwest India is only feeble, but gave light rain yesterday. The Chief falls were Jacobabad, and Bikaner, half inch; Hyderabad and Udaipur quarter; lighter falls in Jodhpur and Delhi.

The disturbance will probably continue moving eastwards. Rainfall continued in the South Peninsula; falls being heavy on the Coromandel Coast. Madras reports four inches; Cuddalore five; Negapatam six.

Forecast:—Some light showers in Rajputana, Central India, East Punjab, United Provinces, and decrease of rainfall in the South Peninsula.

AGRA, Dec. 4.

Agra received the first shower of winter rains this morning but it was too mild to benefit the crops.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4th DEC., 1913.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Wheat being sown. Toria harvesting commenced.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Continues cloudy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Wheat smaller area sown this year.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good. Kharif harvest in progress.

Dhulia.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton picking general.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain Dewfall in sufficient. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking, crop accounts satisfactory; picking general and cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower partially in high places. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire ...	68·3	56·0	...	2·01
Jask ...	76·3	63·8	...	0·77
Muskat ...	82·3	71·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	70·3	51·5	...	0·68
Rawalpindi ...	71·9	35·6	...	0·11
Lahore ...	72·9	45·2	...	0·00
Sirsa ...	74·3	47·0	0·07	0·07
Ambala ...	76·5	45·9	...	0·00
Delhi ...	75·1	54·6	0·14	0·14
Agra ...	79·0	60·0	0·02	0·02
Mainpuri ...	80·8	57·1	0·01	0·01
Jhansi ...	82·6	60·9	...	0·00
Cawnpore ...	79·6	54·6	...	0·00
Allahabad ...	84·1	57·5	...	0·03
Jacobabad ...	55·7	53·8	0·55	1·30
Karachi ...	64·5	56·5	0·10	0·17
Ajmer ...	78·6	58·2	...	0·00
Jaipar ...	75·2	63·1	...	0·00
Kotah ...	84·6	52·6	...	0·38
Bhuj ...	75·5	54·0	00·3	0·03
Dwarka ...	81·8	61·2	...	0·00
Veraval ...	80·1	60·3	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	80·1	51·8	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para. ...	85·0	57·3	...	0·00
Surat ...	91·4	64·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	86·6	57·7	...	0·00
Deesa ...	85·3	56·9	...	0·01
Neemuch ...	82·9	58·0	...	0·04
Indore ...	84·1	61·0	...	0·01
Jubbulpore ...	82·8	53·3	...	0·01
Saugor ...	83·3	60·6	...	0·00
Hoshangabad ...	88·1	58·4	...	0·00
Khandwa ...	91·7	62·1	...	0·00
Akola ...	90·2	67·0	...	0·01
Amraoti ...	...	...	...	0·00
Nagpur ...	85·6	61·3	...	0·00
Chanda ...	87·0	65·0	...	...
Raipur ...	84·7	58·6	...	0·20
BOMBAY ...	85·6	72·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	90·8	73·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	82·5	74·7	...	...
Kaswar ...	86·2	72·5	...	...
Malegaon ...	88·9	65·1	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	86·1	64·5	...	...
Poona ...	88·0	62·8	...	...
Sholapur ...	87·3	65·1	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	84·2	66·8	...	0·14
Belgaum ...	81·8	63·0	...	0·82
Aurangabad ...	87·4	61·0	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	86·4	65·2	...	0·00
Hyderabad ...	79·8	66·7	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	90·3	70·3	0·90	0·96
Calicut ...	87·8	75·6	1·06	4·65
Cochin ...	90·2	73·2	0·41	3·93
Colombo ...	85·5	75·8	0·01	16·99
Masulipatam ...	82·3	69·2	...	0·00
Bellary ...	87·0	70·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah ...	84·7	69·5	0·04	1·11
Madras ...	78·0	72·5	3·71	25·24
Bangalore ...	78·3	64·8	0·01	0·23
Coimbatore ...	83·9	68·8	0·50	4·38
Trichinopoly ...	81·1	72·3	0·04	7·83
Negapatam ...	81·7	72·2	6·05	48·41

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday the 4th December, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Delhi has had 0.14". Skies are clear in the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Delhi and drier at Multan and Ambala. Temperature is in defect during the day and in excess at night at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess over the whole division; maximum temperature is also above normal at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Sind and west Rajputana; Jacobabad has had 0·55"Karachi 0·10" and Bikaner 0·53." Skies are clear in lower Sind and moderately too heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Ajmer and either equal to or above the average at other stations. Day temperature is in considerable defect in Sind and in slight to moderate defect in the northern half of Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in lower Sind and in excess in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Veraval; minimum temperature is in excess in West Central India and in defect at Ahmedabad and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and moderate to heavy in south-east Madras and Malabar. A depression is shown to-day over North Gujrat, the northern half of West Central India and the adjacent parts of South Rajputana and cloud has increased in Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the Punjab and the central parts of the country. Nearly general rain has fallen in Sind and local rain in the east Rajputana.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras, local rain in Malabar, north Gujrat, West Central India, Rajputana and some showers in the Punjab, the western half of the Central Provinces, upper Sind and possibly the west United Provinces. A few thunderstorms are possible in the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 4th December, 1913, was 30·160 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding.

Bombay, 5th December, 1913.

1319. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"B" Company on 7th instant.

1320. Meeting.—There will be a General Meeting of the members of Sergts. Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Monday the 8th instant at 6-30 p. m.

All members are requested to be present.

1321. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1322 Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

1323 Indo-Transvaal Competition.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice for the Indo-Transvaal Competition on Saturday the 6th and Monday the 8th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 5th December, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week—Corpl. J R Webster.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "A" Troop for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p. m., on Sunday morning 7-5 a. m.

(Sd), D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, 4th December, 1913.

312 Parade—Saturday 6th December 1913; Nos 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D. R. F. and Passing in test for Gun Layers at Colaba, North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p. m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

313 General Meeting—Monday 8th Dec. 1913; There will be a General Meeting of the Corps at Head Quarters at 7 p. m.

All Members are kindly requested to attend.

315 Revolver Practice—Tuesday 9th December 1913; There will be Revolver Practice at 7-30 a.m. for Officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

316 Rifle Competitions—The mentioned have been selected to fire in the Team Competing in the Rivett-Carnac Competition on Sunday 7th December 1913:—

S. M. I. W. Siggers; S. M. I. W. A. E. Mabar; Sergt. Forbes; Sergt. Clyne; Copl. W. Mooney; 2. Copl. A Wilson; Bombr. W. Geldart; Bombr. J. W. Hayward Gunner T. Mooney.

317 Strength—The undermentioned having left the station are struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date:—

No 1556 Gunner J M Spilling No 1 Coy.
No 1389 Gunner G E Mahoney No 2 Coy.

(Sd). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.



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Bombay Gazette.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER, 1913.

THE Christmas Number of the *Bombay Gazette*, this year will surpass its predecessors in bulk and literary merit.

Among other features it will contain the following new stories by well-known authors :—

A CHRISTMAS TEMPTATION,
By Fergus Hume.

THE SNOW MAN,
By Alice & Claude Askew.

Dr. LYON'S LOST PRESCRIPTION,
By Algernon Gissing.

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR,
By Harold Bindloss.

HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,
By Mrs. C. E. Weighall.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,
By Hilda Cowham.

THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.
By Louis Wain.

A ROMANCE OF OLDEN TIMES,
By W. H. Robertson.

THE SCOUTS' CHRISTMAS HOAX,
By A. Norman.

ONCE A YEAR,
By Barry Page.

EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM,
By Annie S. Swan.

SOMEBODY'S SONG,
By Annie S. Swan.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE CHRISTMAS TRAVELLERS,
By Katharine Tynan.

ALTERED TIMES,
By Jessie Pope.

CHRISTMAS IN THE FUTURE,
By Jessie Pope.

SANTA CLAUS'S NEPHEW,
By Owen Oliver.

MY IDEAL CHRISTMAS,
By The Bishop of Durham
Sir J. D. Rees, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P. etc., etc.,

AND

CHRISTMAS CHATS
BY
The BISHOP DURHAM,
Sir J. D. REES,
Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Rev. A. N. COOPER,
GEORGE ROBEY,
CONNIE EDISS,
GEORGE FORMBY,
MAY MOORE DUPREZ,
WILKIE BARD,
JEAN AYLWIN,
WILL EVANS,
QUEENIE LEIGHTON.

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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gals.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertissements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Friday, 5th December, 1913.

MONSOON FORECASTING.

ONE of our contemporaries has been publishing at intervals long letters from Mr. G. E. Sutcliffe of Sholapur, in which he first attempted to predict the course of the monsoon rains and subsequently sought to establish the correctness of his predictions. His letter dated 9th November appears to be intended by him to be the last of the series, and it is therefore legitimate to review the results of his work. Mr. Sutcliffe's predictions are based on a theory of planetary influences which he put into the form of a monograph and published some time back in a journal entitled "Modern Astrology." He predicts heavy or light rainfall in any week or on any date according to the "value of the figures of Northward force." The mean of these for the weekly periods of the last monsoon and the mean rainfall figures for the same periods are recapitulated by him in his last letter. When we study Mr. Sutcliffe's "force figures" we find that they follow more or less the normal curve of the South-West monsoon. He seems to have anticipated an early commencement. But then this was anticipated by everyone last June. From the starting point indicated, he predicted a heavy opening burst in the first rain week, followed by a slight relaxation. That of course is the usual phenomenon. From the third rain week to the seventh rain week there is a steady rise, culminating in the middle of July. Here again we have a very familiar phenomenon. There is then a very gradual fall for two weeks and again a rise for two weeks, bringing us to the second week of August. That is to say, Mr. Sutcliffe predicted that, as usually occurs the heaviest period of rain would be from the middle of July to the middle of August. Thereafter, as might be expected, there is a rapid fall, with one slight recrudescence in the first week of September, the time of the year when the usual thunderstorms in the Deccan set in. It is hardly too much to say that anyone could predict a monsoon on such lines without elaborate calculations of planetary influences. But when we come to compare these "force figures" with the actual rainfall figures of the respective weeks we find that the weather did not endorse the theory adopted by Mr. Sutcliffe. The figures of "force" for the first five weeks are 139, 130, 137, 143, 146. The figures of rainfall were 39, 82, 62, 51, 82. The figures for the other months are equally divergent. Those for September are interesting: "force figures" 128, 114, 102, 95: rainfall figures 33, 32, 33 33. There is thus no close correspondence between "force" and rainfall, and if Mr. Sutcliffe argues that though the internal details do not correspond, at any rate, both force figures and the figures of actual rainfall show a heavy rain period in the mid-monsoon and lighter periods at the beginning and end of the season, the reply is that this is a phenomenon normally to be anticipated, and Mr. Sutcliffe is merely reiterating facts already universally known. Mr. Sutcliffe's various minor predictions follow the same lines, namely prediction of the normal. For instance, he foretold, or claims to have foretold, that towards the end of the monsoon period there would be a marked diminution of rain in North India and a marked increase in South India. This is the regular annual phenomenon. Similarly he quotes himself as follows: "There may be some rain during the fall (i. e. the fall in the "force" figures in October) and also hurricanes and typhoons in regions where such phenomena usually occur," and then goes on to emphasise his own remarkable foresight by referring to a hurricane in Alaska and a cyclonic storm which passed across the peninsula from the middle of the Bay of Bengal. At that time of year hurricanes in the Western world are of frequent occurrence, and the passage of at least one cyclone from the Bay of Bengal westward is practically a certainty. So much for what Mr. Sutcliffe has done. What has he failed to do? He has failed to give any indication of the erratic distribution of rainfall which has been such a marked feature of the last South-West monsoon, and apparently also of the present North-East monsoon in South India. He failed to predict the various abnormal floods which have occurred at widespread points, including Kathiawar, Central Gujerat, Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Burma, and Ceylon. He failed to prepare us for the serious failure of rains throughout the west of the United Provinces and the adjoining parts of other territories. He failed to predict the cause of that failure, which was that the usual cyclonic storms from the head of the Bay followed one route only, their most southerly route, thus not only giving excessive rainfall to the south of their track, but cutting off the rain-bearing winds from the regions to their north. And so it seems that with all this beating of drums Mr. Sutcliffe by means of his theories has not so much failed in his predictions, as predicted nothing; at any rate nothing more than has been foretold the cautious scientists of the Meteorological Department, whose methods he affects to despise. In short we are in the same position as we were before, and the reputation of orthodox meteorology is in no way shaken. We do not categorically deny that there is any scientific truth in Mr. Sutcliffe's theories. But he will have to do something very much more startling and very much more accurate before he succeeds in winning a place for his views in the mind of the practical man.

"THE HONOUR OF THE ARMY."

IT is evident from the debate in the Reichstag that a very serious view is taken in Germany of the military extravagances at Zabern. The speeches of the Imperial Chancellor and of the Minister for War showed a total inability to appreciate the gravity of the situation. The Chancellor remarked that Alsace should not be over-sensitive and airily proceeded to observe that even if a colonel had no right to clear the streets and to incarcerate citizens in a cellar, it was the duty of the Army to defend the honour of the King's uniform. General von Falkenhayn, whose reception by the Reichstag was even stormier than that accorded to the Chancellor, dealt in similar platitudes. He asserted, according to Reuter, the necessity for maintaining regard for the Army, and informed the House that the honour of young officers must be protected even if youthful exuberance sometimes went too far. It is significant that strong protests against these doctrines emanated not only from the Radicals, but from the National Liberal and the Centre parties. Herr Ehrenbach on behalf of the latter party, warned the Ministry that indignation over the occurrences at Zabern was universal throughout Germany, and Herr von Calker affirmed that the work of years of conciliation in Alsace had been undone by the action of the military authorities. The idea that the people of Alsace are likely to be inspired with regard for the German Army by the cowardly assault on a cripple, who was sabred and dragged bleeding to the Mayor's office, or by the arrest of a young married couple because the lady laughed as some soldiers passed by is worthy of Bedlam, and it may safely be assumed that the Socialist party will, from the electioneering point of view warmly welcome the War Minister's speech. There is growing sentiment in Germany against the system of dragooning the civilian element which has prevailed in that country, and the incidents at Zabern threaten to re-open once more the question of Alsace and Lorraine. France had practically given up the idea of recovering her lost provinces, but military brutality on the part of Germany is calculated to revive the hope that they may yet be won back.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. "Mantua," with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived Aden at 7-30 p. m. on Wednesday, the 3rd inst.

The P. & O. Company' s.s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, passed Suez at 10 a. m. on Thursday, the 4th inst.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., has been pleased to accept the office as Patron of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Notes of the Day.

There have been almost as many threats of postmen's strikes at Christmas in recent years at Home as there have been Christmas Days, and it will come as no surprise if the threat now being made should end as the others have done. Seeing what pleasure and happiness the post brings into every home at Christmastide the employes' action will doubtless be considered as churlish, and if carried out it will alienate any sympathy the public may have with the postmen in their demands.

In reviewing the work of the Bombay Veterinary College, Government notes with pleasure that the attendance has improved and that graduates are setting up in private practice. There is still, however, great difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates from Sind. Here is another of those professions which Indians might most usefully and lucratively adopt, instead of congesting the legal profession or seeking after Government service. In a country, where so much solicitude is expressed for animal life, the calling of a veterinary surgeon might be expected to be a very popular one.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, who appeared in the role of champion of the South African strikers at the Town Hall meeting in Calcutta on Wednesday, once distinguished himself in the Bengal Legislative Council by describing Mr. Keir Hardie as "a sirdar of white coolies." On the following day the leading Calcutta paper scarified the Maharajah for what it interpreted to be his contemptuous attitude towards labour. It is now fashionable in India to champion the cause of Indian labourers in South Africa; the pity of it is there is not more practical effort to raise the status of the coolies who remain at home.

Apropos our recent note announcing the impending publication of the *G. I. P. Railway Magazine*, we are reminded that such a publication if well-conducted should contain matters of interest not only to railwaymen but to the general reader. A good example is supplied by the current number of the *Great Eastern Railway Magazine*, which has an excellent article on railwaymen and literature. It claims three prominent writers as former workers on the railway, Dr. Samuel Smiles, of "Self Help" fame, who was on the Leeds and Thirsk and South Eastern Railways, Mr. Pett Ridge, who was in the continental department of the South Eastern Railway, and Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, formerly of the excursion department of the L. and N.-W. Railway's traffic office.

There are few who can more keenly appreciate the growth and increased importance of advertising as a business than commercial men who have come out from Europe. The recent movements at Home to consolidate the interests of those engaged in the work are of great interest. Lord Northcliffe, than whom few can speak with better authority on the subject, dwelt in his speech in mail week to the National Advertising Society, on the antiquity of publicity, and pointed out how the finest form of advertising had always been associated with the chronicling of events of the day, quoting the Pyramids as an example. Lord Northcliffe might have given another, the Temple of Solomon, the praises of which are sung in an unrivalled way in the First Book of Kings.

We are glad to see that our contemporary, the *Times of India*, enters a vigorous protest against the noises of the Bombay streets. The drivers of taxi-cabs are the worst offenders. It is almost incredible that in a modern city these men should be permitted to make day and night hideous with powerful horns, the use of which ought not to be tolerated for a moment. Some of the horns used, as we previously pointed out, might suitably be employed for the purposes of small steam vessels, but in the streets they are intolerable. To make matters worse, the drivers are in the habit of sounding their horns while their cabs are at rest at the stands. When three or four cabs going at a great pace keep up an incessant chorus moreover, the noise is absolutely unbearable. We imagine that Bombay doctors could testify as to the serious effect on their patients of these performances, and it is assuredly time that the police took the whole matter in hand and dealt sternly with the scandal.

For a long time the public had not heard much about M. Vedrines, the aviator, but now, after flying across Hungary, he has announced to a Balkan interviewer that he is going to attempt the task, in which the unfortunate M. Daucourt has just failed, of flying across Europe to Cairo. Experienced long distance flyer as he is, he will probably make a better attempt than his predecessor. Evidently he is not destined to fail through lack of ambition, for his subsequent programme is to fly across Palestine to India and then over the Archipelago to Australia. M. Vedrines is well remembered by English people for his great race against the French sailor, who assumed the name of "Beaumont," in the *Daily Mail* £10,000 flight two years ago. He was also the winner of a race from Paris to Madrid although while crossing the Pyrenees he was attacked by an eagle.

"B.-P." AND BOY SCOUT CRITICS.

MILITARISM REPUDIATED.

I have had a conversation (writes a London representative of the *Manchester Guardian*) with Sir Robert Baden-Powell about the correspondence that has been proceeding on the aims of the Boy Scout movement. The point of debate, it will be remembered, was whether or not the Boy Scout movement encourages militarism. One of the critics, Mr. E. G. Smith, the hon. secretary of the Rationalist Peace Society, who contended in one of his letters that the movement is "militarist to the core," based this charge upon certain passages in the Chief Scout's well-known manual "Scouting for Boys"—a charge which was vigorously repelled by other correspondents. I asked Sir R. Baden-Powell whether he considers that there is anything in his book which would bear such a construction.

"Certainly not," Sir Robert replied. "To begin with, the quotation was made without the context; which makes a considerable difference. Mr. Smith writes as though what he quoted gives the spirit of the whole book, whereas out of its 361 pages only two are on this subject."

Among the passages quoted were these—"Every boy ought to learn to shoot," and "Shooting at a fixed target is only a step towards shooting at a moving one like a man."

"I should like to point out," Sir Robert went on "that the aim of 'scouting' is entirely to teach good citizenship. Incidentally, among many other details, is explained the duty of citizens being prepared to defend their homes and country should the necessity ever unfortunately arise."

SELF-DEFENCE FOR MEN AND NATIONS.

"What are your views on the training of boys as bearing on national defence?"

"In the event of this country being invaded I expect that Mr. Smith would be the last to sit down and leave to others the duty of defending himself and those dear to him. Then, too, many of our young men will be going to oversea dominions, where, if they have not some knowledge of defence, they will fall a very easy prey to savage marauders. I have myself seen two massacres of hundreds of unprepared white settlers, men, women and little ones. If Mr. Smith had seen this would he not warn other potential settlers to learn how to defend themselves? It is a fool's game not to be prepared against contingencies. A lad learns the art of self-defence in boxing but it does not therefore necessarily follow that he is going to be a professional prize-fighter or even a bully. He may some day meet a bully who will want to take something from him under the threat of hammering him. Is he to sit down and let himself be kicked? If so he invites further aggression—and he will get it. If boys were brought up to be true, sympathetic, unselfish pals there would be no idea of fighting among them. The case is very much the same with nations, and, as things stand, for the present generation not to be prepared for defence is to invite aggression.

"With the next generation it should be different. If the young of all nations could be brought up in closer sympathy and touch with their neighbours, so that they more readily saw eye to eye in any difficult question, they would be mutually averse to a recourse to arms. They need to be taught to think in terms of peace and not, as at present, to assume that war is the only and inevitable way of settling disputes. It is too late to try and alter this instinct in the present generation. The only chance is to begin with those who will form the next."

THE BOYS AND THE ARMY.

"Is any attempt made by scoutmasters or commissioners to influence boys to join the army?"

"That is not part of our policy at all. Of course we do not prevent boys joining the army, any more than we stop them joining the fire brigade, which very many of them do. In some places, particularly at Aldershot and other big barrack places, the boys want to become soldiers."

"It is said that, as many of the scoutmasters and so on are ex-army men, their influence will be militarist?"

"It was perhaps natural for critics to suppose that our movement is a military one since many of its promoters are retired officers of the navy and army. But these are as a rule the only experienced men who can afford the time for the work, and let me say in their favour that, although they carry military rank, they are not the less good citizens for having undergone risks and hardships for their country. Having actually seen something of the horrors of war, these men are fully in sympathy with any measures towards ensuring peace. They have good reason to be more earnestly averse to war in their country than any of those who merely theorise or dislike it in the abstract."

"I believe there is no military drill in the movement?"

"No, there is not. Military drill tends to destroy a boy's initiative, and we want to teach them to be self-reliant and develop their individuality. We teach them how to move in bodies from place to place, but we discourage making a practice even of that. Our aim is to get each boy to take up independent physical training. We teach them exercises and have nothing to do with collective drill."

CHARACTER AND HANDINESS.

"Then your aims are quite other than military in the narrower sense?"

"Quite so. We put character first of all. They learn reading, writing, and arithmetic inside the schools. Outside the schools we try to teach them character. We do nothing by mere instruction. We try to get the boy to learn for himself, and we do that by making him a backwoodsman. He learns self-reliance by having to find his way by day and night, and having to cook his own grub. He learns manliness, and we try to put a sense of honour into him. He learns that he is always on duty, whether he is in uniform or not. Second comes physical development which we teach by a variety of outdoor games and practices. Thirdly, we teach him helpfulness to other people by instruction in ambulance work, first aid, and how to deal with every kind of accident. Fourthly, we teach them handicrafts, and that sends to the technical school boys who would otherwise never go into them."

In this connection "B.-P." spoke of the wonderful success of the "handyman classes" carried on under the Manchester Education Committee as "giving boys the use of their hands and head." "In such classes," he went on, "Boy Scouts learn what gives them a fair start in life later on. The uniform attracts boys from the slums, and they go through our training and are helped to make men of themselves.

HOW THE MOVEMENT HELPS PEACE.

"I think you claim that the Boy Scout movement is a help to the cause of peace?"

"It certainly is. You must remember that the movement is international. We have nearly a million Boy Scouts in all parts of the world. This year we had twelve different countries represented at our exhibition, and several troops of foreign Scouts have been over in this country. All this helps enormously in spreading mutual knowledge and sympathy between the different countries. Apart from this, the prospect of international peace hangs largely upon education. In the present state of education, the abolition of armies would not prevent war any more than the abolition of the police would put an end to crime. The majority of us look upon war as an anachronism and a disgrace to our so called civilisation. But education itself was until recently under the same condemnation. With the practical steps being taken to improve education there dawns the hope for the future development of international peace. In the Boy Scout movement we are endeavouring to do our share in a practical way towards that same end.

Not long ago I said in a joking way that if someone would give to the Boy Scouts' Association the price of a Dreadnought we could go a long way towards making further Dreadnoughts unnecessary. Among other powerful promoters of peace Mr. Andrew Carnegie looked into the Boy Scout ideals some time back. At first he not unnaturally supposed them to have a military tendency, but he soon found that this was not so, and that on the contrary they offered great possibilities in the cause of universal peace. He, therefore, subscribed liberally towards their furtherance. There is neither time nor room for squabbling or misunderstanding between those working for peace, however far apart their respective lines of action may lie. In the Scout Association we are only too anxious to work with any association which is really taking sensible and practical steps towards that just end—universal peace."

THE POPE'S GUARD.

RECRUITING RESUMED IN SWITZERLAND.

Apparently an effort is being made to give the Swiss Guard at the Vatican a new lease of life, for, says a Swiss correspondent although some time ago it was practically decided to disband the corps and to replace it by a guard of Italians, it now appears that, owing to representations, made by the Swiss Roman Catholics, it is to be retained while a number of new recruits have actually been won for it.

The disbandment of the Swiss Papal Guard was recently announced in all the Swiss papers as virtually an accomplished fact. In consequence, however, of the strong feeling on the part of the Roman Catholic minority in Switzerland, Colonel Repond, the head of the Swiss Guard, has been spending some time in Fribourg and other parts of the country which are wholly or mainly Romanist in religion.

The result of his activity has been to induce so many young recruits to go to Rome that the number of the Papal Guards is now once more normal—that is, it is between ninety and a hundred, not including officers.

Colonel Repond has also succeeded in prevailing upon the Vatican to introduce another system of rewards for long service, and all sorts of measures have also been taken which are designed to prevent the occurrence of any such mutiny as that of last summer.

In Protestant Switzerland the decision to continue to recruit young men from the country for the Vatican is deplored, not merely because it is a relic of the system of Swiss mercenaries, but also because every able-bodied young man is needed in the country. In Switzerland there is work for every one who will work, and a confirmed loafer is put into one of the Government labour colonies and made to reclaim marshy land or grow vegetables or do some other useful work.

Moreover, although the Guardsmen seldom remain many years in Rome, they nevertheless remain long enough to unfit them for regular and continuous industry.

MENAGERIE IN A SCHOOL.

RISKY EXPERIMENT ENDS IN PANIC AND INJURY.

Through the recent affair at Leipsig and Mime. Emmy Destinn's plucky experiment, interest in lions and other beasts of prey has been greatly stimulated in Germany. So much so that the master of a boy's school in Koeslin, Pomerania, thought fit to try rather a risky experiment in the way of familiarising his pupils with such animals.

At his instance the proprietor of a travelling menagerie brought a selection of his stock to the school and introduced it into the gymnasium, where the lads had been drawn up.

All went well, says the *Daily Telegraph* Berlin correspondent, till a twelve-month-old lioness, taking a sympathetic interest in the younger boys, began to sniff at their legs. This set up nervousness, which at last degenerated into panic. Some of the children rushed at the door, flung it open with great noise, and ran screaming into the courtyard.

Either herself infected by panic, or regarding it as a species of game, the lioness ran after them, overtook a boy of seven years, and with a sharp blow of her paw on his head, not only knocked him down, but also inflicted some nasty wounds on him. The animal was driven off, and was shortly afterwards secured by the owner.

AN INSOLVENCY.

Tyabally Ismailji Isoofbhai, residing at Hughes Road, Bombay, and trading under the name of Messrs. Shaik Adam Isoofbhoy and Co., at Forbes Street, and as Abdeally Abdool Cader and Co., at Bhoosari Mohla, hardware merchant, has filed his petition in the Insolvency Court. His liabilities amount to Rs. 10,00,000.

THE LABOUR UNREST.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN WALES.

POSTMEN'S THREAT.

NEW ZEALAND TROUBLE.

SYMPATHETIC MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

SHIPPING DELAYED.

A year which has been remarkable for labour unrest, both at Home and in the Dominions and dependencies, is drawing to a close with signs of discontent still marked.

An unauthorised strike of railwaymen has commenced in Wales, while the postal employes of the United Kingdom threaten a Christmas strike.

In connection with the troubles in New Zealand, a labour leader has been sentenced to imprisonment for inciting to violence, and with this news comes the information that the sympathetic strike in Australia has resulted in shipping being delayed.

It will be recalled that the principal strikes of the year have been at Dublin, on the Rand in South Africa, in New Zealand, and in India among the railways, which, however, was but short-lived.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

As a result of the dismissal of a driver at Llanelly for refusing to handle Dublin goods, several hundred Great Western railwaymen have struck in Wales, though the National Union has issued a manifesto prohibiting a sympathetic strike. Coal traffic is already dislocated.

A PLUCKY DRIVER.

An extraordinary incident occurred at Penycraig, four hundred colliers refusing to travel by what they called a blackleg train, and stoning the driver. The latter harangued his assailants, pointing out that he was entitled as a trade unionist to work the train, as the Union had forbidden the strike.—Reuter.

A CHRISTMAS STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A Christmas strike of postal employees and telegraphists is threatening.

The Men's Union announce that they are determined to force the issue and insist upon an increase of fifteen per cent. —Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND LABOUR LEADER SENTENCED.

WELLINGTON, Dec. 4.

Mr. Young, the President of Labour Federation, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for inciting to violence. He has given notice of appeal.

AUSTRALIAN SYMPATHY.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 4.

Owing to the sympathetic strike in Australia with New Zealand strikers, there is much difficulty in despatching steamers to New Zealand. Thousands of tons of goods are accumulating on wharves in Australian ports.—Reuter.

HOTEL FIRE IN AMERICA.

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE KILLED: SCORES INJURED.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.

A fire broke out in the Arcadia Working-Class Hotel. Twenty-five persons were killed while others are missing. Scores of people were conveyed to hospital suffering from burns and injuries received owing to their jumping from windows.—Reuter.

CANADA AND ORIENTALS.

FURTHER RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Dec 4.

In consequence of recent judicial decisions, the Canadian Government intends to introduce, next session, legislation restricting the immigration of Orientals into British Columbia.—Reuter.

KING MANUEL AND HIS WIFE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Ex-King Manuel and his bride have left Sigmaringen for England.—Reuter.

A FLIGHT TO INDIA.

M. VEDRINES MEANS TO COME *via* PALESTINE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The aviator, M. Vedrines, has arrived at Belgrade after a flight across Hungary. He will take up the attempt of M. Daucourt to fly to Cairo.

In an interview, M. Vedrines stated that he intends to fly through Palestine to India and then across the Archipelago to Australia.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKING.

INDIANS IN DURBAN PRISONS.

REPORTED PROTEST AGAINST NEW GRIEVANCE.

DURBAN, Dec. 4.

The Natal Indian Association states that 50 Indians are hunger striking in Durban gaol with a view to obtaining redress for their complaints regarding food and clothes supplied.

THE ZABERN INCIDENT.

CHANCELLOR'S EFFORT TO DEFEND THE ARMY.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

In the Reichstag, to-day, the Chancellor replied to vigorous attacks with regard to the Zabern incident.

He declared that the lieutenant had been reprimanded, but said that the Alsatians should not be over-sensitive. Even if the colonel had no right to clear the streets and confine his captives in a cellar, it was the duty of the Army to defend the honour of the King's uniform.

The Chancellor announced that efforts were being made to reconcile civilians and military authorities at Zabern.

There were many stormy interruptions.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The speech of General von Falkenhayn, Minister of War, had an even stormier reception. He asserted the necessity for maintaining regard for the Army, and said that the honour of young officers must be protected even if youthful exuberance sometimes went too far.

Herr Ehrenbach, on behalf of the Centre Party, expressed the gravest dissatisfaction with the statements of the Ministers, which caused him bitter shame. He warned them that indignation over the occurrences at Zabern was universal throughout Germany.

Herr von Calker of Strassburg, a National Liberal, said that after sixteen years' work of conciliation in Alsace, he could cry over the action of the military authorities which undid the work of years.

The resolution of the Radicals affirming that the treatment of the affair by the Chancellor was not in accord with the view of the Reichstag was supported by all Parties except the Conservatives.—Reuter.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNDERWRITERS.

ANOTHER BIG LOAN THAT FAILED.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Underwriters have been saddled with 50 per cent of the City of Toronto 4½ per cent loan of £1,300,000, issued at 97½.

'FRISCO EXHIBITION.

GERMAN PROPOSAL TO VOTE LARGE CONTRIBUTION.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.

Two hundred and forty-two members of the Reichstag have signified their readiness to support a motion to include half a million marks in the estimates as the first contribution to the cost of German participation in the San Francisco Exhibition.

ANOTHER SMALL-POX OUTBREAK IN SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, Dec. 4.

There has been a recrudescence of small-pox in Sydney. A family of eight have been affected at Leichhardt—Reuter.

SWORDS IN A LANE.

DISCOVERY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Some interest was created in the Sookea Police district to-day by the finding of five swords and a sword-stick lying on the footpath of Brindaban Mullick's lane. A large crowd assembled as soon as the discovery was made, and various theories were advanced as to how the weapons came to be there. The police are of opinion that the weapons had been thrown away by persons who feared the discovery of them in their possession.

The present exhibition of the Oriental Art Society calls to mind, says the *Englishman*, of Eastern and Western Artists. In any of the great art centres of Europe it is nouncommon occurrence to find a man, at a push, putting in every minute at his canvas while daylight lasts. This means something like twelve hours' work in the summer time, and if the subject and material are alike suitable, he will work far on into the night. The Oriental on the other hand believes he has done his duty if he spends an average of four hours a day on the particular work he has in hand, and as is well-known, he never works on any lavish scale as they do in the West. Often he spends a year on a minute monochrome upon which a Western artist would probably not occupy himself more than a fortnight. But it is doubtful if the Oriental artist will ever hustle for his numbers are limited and his work is in demand in the West.

ARMY AND ULSTER.

NO BLAME FOR SHOOTING.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY SIR E. CARSON.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Speaking at Manchester, Sir Edward Carson said it was a foul lie to say that Ulsterites were tampering with the army. It would be a bad day for the country if the army in any circumstances refused to obey lawful orders. Of course it must obey them, but for that reason statesmen must look ahead and see where their acts were leading them.—(cheers). No one would blame the army for shooting Ulsterites; the country would hold Government responsible. (cheers)—Reuter.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON UNIONIST PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Glasgow, uttered a grave warning on the urgency of the Irish position, which it was impossible to obscure by the Land Campaign. The Unionists certainly did not desire to avoid discussion of the land question but it was curious that although the question had been before Parliament for eight years the Government had neglected these most practial measures and instead had attacked the harmless Church and jerrymandered the constituencies in an attempt to break the Union and the Constitution.

A settlement based on the exclusion of Ulster would be most unsatisfactory. The Unionists in Ireland had no reason to desist from their preparations and Unionists here should give them every encouragement they could.—Reuter.

CONCILIATORY SPEECHES.

LATER.

Lord Haldane, Sir John Simon and Mr. Samuel spoke at different meetings in the country, yesterday evening upon Home Rule. All the speeches were conciliatory in tone and earnestly affirmed that Mr. Asquith, when he spoke at Leeds, had not withdrawn the offer made in his speech at Ladybank.—Reuter.

MOSLEM RIGHTS.

THE POWERS AND THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The London Moslem League urged the Foreign Office to obtain from the Balkan States recognition of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, guaranteeing full religious and civil liberty and equality as applying to the new territories as well as to the old.

Sir Eyre Crowe replied that the articles in question were in no way abrogated by the territorial changes. The Government will, however, consult the Powers with a view to some way of re-affirming the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, for the protection of the religious and other liberties of minorities in these territories, when the question of the formal recognition of the territorial changes by the Powers arises.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

HUERTA'S POWER BROKEN IN THE NORTH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

A telegram from Juarez says that the back-bone of President Huerta's rule in the north seems to be broken.

Seven Federal generals have sent a commission to discuss terms of peace with General Villa. The latter has assured a deputation that he will garrison Chihuahua and protect all classes of the population.—Reuter.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER FORCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill for raising a volunteer force in time of war.—Reuter.

HUERTA WITHOUT MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The State Department learns that President Huerta is unable to pay his troops, hence an early crisis is expected.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

At the opening of the Bourse, Rentes declined 1 1-4, but subsequently recovered a fraction.—Reuter.

PARIS, Dec. 4.

Most papers deplore the fall of the Barthou Cabinet as representing the patriotic policy inaugurated by M. Poincare when Premier. They point out that M. Caillaux and the Radicals were the chief intriguers against the election of M. Poincare as President.—Reuter.

The use of the ferry at Bholi, in the Khandala Mahal, is ordered to be discontinued.

Regarding the contribution by Lala Lajpat Rai of Rs. 50,000 to the college section of the Arya Samaj at the last anniversary, reported in a recent message, the amount comes solely from Lajpat Rai and represents his accumulated donations for the last four years, which were withheld for certain reasons. This is in fulfilment of the promise made by him sometime ago to give the surplus of his income to public institutions and charities. A sum of Rs. 30,000 of the donation is to go for the elevation of the Depressed Classes and another sum of Rs. 10,000 is meant for the school in his native village, which is to be named after his father.

DISASTER IN MADRAS.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A GODOWN.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

A godown near Clive Battery collaped last night as a result of heavy rains. Five persons were killed.

The debris fell on two small adjoining houses and entirely buried them. In one house were three women and a boy sleeping and these were killed. Two women and a boy were asleep in the other house and one of the women and the boy managed to escape, the other woman being buried in the ruins

THE BESANT CASE.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Mrs. Besant applied this afternoon before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of their lordships in the case brought against her by Mr. Narayaniah for the custody of his two minor sons. Leave was granted, their lordships holding that the case involved a substantial question of law.

Mrs. Besant then applied for stay of execution of the decree directing her to hand over the custody of the boys to their father. She urged that if the stay was not granted their lordships' leave to appeal to the Privy Council would be rendered nugatory. She further stated that the boys had expressed their unwillingness to come to her agent and she was therefore literally unable to obey the order of the Court.

Their lordships were not prepared to make an order for the stay of execution. The application was accordingly dismissed.

FAMOUS DACOIT KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LOHORE, Dec. 4.

Information has been received that the notorious dacoit and outlaw, Fazl Dad, has been mortally wounded at Gandat by five men who were trying to arrest him. Fazal Dad is the man who in October last shot dead one Aladin, who had been rewarded by the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, for giving information that led to the capture of another dacoit, Mahomed Hussain, the brother of Fazal Dad.

Fazal Dad has been a terror in the Attock, Rawalpindi and Hazara districts for some years.

MADRAS ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Mr. H. M. Gibson, who was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with assaulting the Jaghirdar of Arni at the Central Station, on the 18th November, was convicted this afternoon and fined Rs. 50.

A LATE MAIL TO-DAY.

"SALSETTE" FOUR HOURS BEHIND TIME.

A marconigram has been received by the P. and O. Co., that the s. s. "Salsette" is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-day instead of 8 a. m., as telegraphed from Aden.

THE FILIPPI EXPEDITON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

Dr. E. de Filippi and his party of scientists are busy at work at Skardo, where they have settled down in their winter quarters. Last month four observers went into camp at an altitude of over 14,000 feet and stayed there twelve days. In spite of the extreme cold they took a complete set of pendulum and magnetic observations, besides total solar radiation, and did some pilot balloon work. They were fortunate also in getting some good telephotographic panoramas of the Central Karakoram.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," Commander E. A. Headlam, sailed yesterday for Rangoon *via* Madras. For Rangoon she conveyed drafts for 1st R. M. Fusiliers; 1st Bn. Worcesters, 1st Bn. Border Regiment; and details comprising 5 officers, 4 warrant officers, 4 women and 9 children, 384 men, 5 women and 6 children; and for Madras she carried drafts of 2nd Battalion, E. Kent Regiment; 1st R. D. Fusiliers; 21 L. N. Lancashires; and details consisting of 3 officers, 2 warrant officers, 406 men, 6 women, and 3 children, from the transport "Rewa."

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

The total plague mortality during the week ending Nov. 29 stood at 3,272 against 4,274 cases. Bombay Presidency had 998, Madras 242, Bengal, Bihar 335, United Provinces 1,242, the Punjab 154, Burma 33, Mysore 150, Hyderabad 101, and Rajputana 16.

BOAT TRAGEDY.

SHERWOOD FORESTER DROWNED.

SEQUEL TO NIGHT CRUISE IN THE HARBOUR.

Private Joseph Taylor (29), of the Sherwood Foresters, was accidentally drowned in Bombay harbour by the upsetting of a boat in which the deceased, with another private, named Wallie Freeman, was rowing.

At the inquest yesterday evening, Freeman said that at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, he and Taylor went in the officers' boat for a row; while they were pulling in the anchor the boat overbalanced, began to fill and sank in about ten minutes. The witness and the deceased also sank. Witness came up and saw Taylor a few yards away, struggling and calling for help.

The witness went to him and caught him, but he started kicking and got away. He was never seen afterwards.

At this time Freeman, said they were about 300 yards from the shore. Taylor did not know how to swim. He had been in India for five years. They had no permission to leave the barracks.

Sergeant John Everard Harter said that at 11-45-p. m, Private Freeman gave information about the accident. The witness immediately set out in a boat with some others, and after two hours' search Taylor's body was recovered.

The jury returned a verdict of death by being accidentally drowned in the harbour by the upsetting of a boat.

THE NOISE SCANDAL.

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Under the heading "Give Peace in our Time" the *Times of India* writes as follows: We hear occasionally of ingenious machines used by the Municipal engineers for testing whether a street is adequately lighted. There ought to be something of the same kind that would let the inquirer—the police, for choice—know whether a street is more noisy than it should be. The standard of noise would have to be predetermined, just as is the standard of illumination, and to do that is surely not beyond the wit of man. At present there are few restrictions on Pandoemonium. Builders may chant songs as they haul up their bricks and mortar, tram drivers may beat their gongs, engines may whistle and let off steam, gharry-wallas may shout, and motor drivers may hoot—all as much and as often as they like. What is badly wanted is instruction in the art of quiet locomotion, but if that is an impossible ideal there must be increased supervision on the sound-producing implements used in Bombay streets. Exhaust-whistles and other diabolical devices have been forbidden: that is one step along a path that the police might surely go farther. A friend tells us that recently as he lay on a bed of sickness near the Apollo Bandar he detected a system of signalling on motor horns by taxi drivers—one driver hooting to a distant stand the news of a possible fare. Whether his deduction was correct or not, there is no doubt that the taxi-drivers are constant offenders who make an unnecessary noise. Many of the motor horns that one hears appear to be designed to convey a warning to some distant object. Their noiseproducing power can surely be regulated under the terms of the license. In London, we see, the suggestion has been made that bells of different tone should replace horns, and it is suggested that a bell of a power sufficient for the purpose, officially marked, should be compulsory for all motors, omnibuses, taxi-cabs, and motor-cycles. Certainly the present motor horn, with its sudden hoot or piercing railway shriek, defeats its object inasmuch as in many cases it intensifies the danger to a nervous person crossing a road. Possibly Bombay is not musical enough to advocate the exchange of horns for bells, and is not encouraged to do so by the strident bells with which some carriages are fitted; but we feel sure that any steps the police may take to give us peace and quiet will be warmly supported.

LARGER LONDON STATION.

THREE NEW ARRIVAL PLATFORMS AT PADDINGTON.

Owing to the general increase of traffic during the past few years the Great Western Railway has been obliged to extend Paddington Station.

To the east of the present arrival platforms three additional platforms are being built for the accommodation of arriving trains. Hitherto this accommodation has been in times of heavy pressure more than fully occupied. The new platforms will tend to smoother working at these times, and to increased punctuality.

Space for the new platforms has been found by arising the road which has been used by cabs when empty for entering the station from Praed-street.

No. 9 has been the last platform hitherto In future there will be Nos. 10, 11, and 12 in addition, all of which will be used for ordinary traffic arriving at Paddington.

No. 12 is already finished, and has, in fact, been opened. In addition to the ordinary traffic this platform will be used for the purpose of dealing with milk at certain times of the day.

Care has been taken in making the extension to arrange the new platforms in such a way that Paddington will still be able to preserve its title to be one of the most compact and convenient railway stations in London. Before Christmas there will be another great improvement at Paddington. The extension of the Bakerloo Railway from Edgware-road is now almost completed. About the middle of next month it will be opened, and an escalator will bring passengers by this line right in to Paddington station.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

THE BANKING CRISIS.

MERCHANTS' BANK AFFAIRS.

SHAREHOLDERS' WINDING-UP PETITION.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

In the matter of the Merchants' Bank, Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, presented a petition on behalf of Samantrao Anandrao Vajkar, praying that the bank be wound up.

Mr. Bhoolabhai Desai, who appeared on behalf of Sheriff Dewji Kanji and others, holders of 4,000 shares, opposed the petition.

His lordship said he would not pass an order then. He had read the petition and did not desire to express any opinion on it, but would direct that a notice be given to the directors to answer the serious allegations made in the petition. The notice to be made returnable to-morrow morning.

THE CREDIT BANK.

CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATION.

When his lordship resumed his enquiry into the affairs of the Credit Bank, Mr. Rahim Joosub, a brother of Mr. Jaffer Joosub, the manager of the bank, was recalled and further examined by the Advocate-General.

He said he had considered what he had stated on Tuesday, regarding his statement to the liquidator's solicitor. Witness had stated all that was taken down by Mr. Dinshaw and which was read out to witness. What really happened was that Mr. Cama told him that he had committed an act for which any shareholder or creditor of the All-India Insurance Company might prosecute him criminally and Abdulla Husaine confirmed what Cama had stated. The statement made by witness to Mr. F.E. Dinshaw that Mr. Cama had threatened to prosecute him was not quite correct. Witness was at that time much confused. Shapoor Gazdar was not then in the room but was waiting outside A Husaine's office, in the compound.

Mr. Patel did not say that he would form another company nor did he say that another company would be formed to take over the agency of the Insurance Company. Mr. Patel was present with Abu Mya when there was a meeting of the directors. It was due to confusion in his mind at the time that witness had told Mr. Dinshah that all three were present. Mr. Dinshah had taken down correctly what witness had stated. But witness, repeated, he was at that time confused. He did say to Mr. Dinshah that a new company would be formed to take over the Secretaryship and to refund to the Company the sum of Rs. 75,000. That statement made by the witness was untrue. The arrangement for the replacement of Rs. 75,000 was subsequently arrived at between Mr. Abdulla Husaine and the directors of the Insurance Company. Witness had told Mr. Dinshah that he would file a petition in the Insolvency Court in a few days. He had not done so.

Do you intend to do so?—I have to pay something like two lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees to the Credit Bank.

WITNESS'S POSITION.

I am waiting to see if my relations will help me, the witness continued, and whether the liquidator will accept a settlement. I will try to settle, but if I fail I shall file a schedule. Beyond what I have already admitted I have no further money.

Have you seen anybody with a view to securing help?—I have a number of friends and relations but I have not decided who to approach or how to approach them.

The witness continuing said his brother Noormahomed had become a partner in Rahim Joosub and Company. Witness himself had signed some bills. When he was a director of the Credit Bank witness had inquired how much Noormahomed had borrowed and how he stood. He was informed by the manager that there were ample securities in shares of the All-India Insurance, the Baroda Tramway, the Bombay Cotton Mills and the Credit Bank. Even after the witness had resigned the directorship Noormahomed had borrowed large sums from the Credit Bank. Witness denied having seen the agreement of A. Husaine with the directors of the All India Insurance Company. Witness had not seen the partnership agreement of A. Husaine and Co.

Is your wife mentioned as a partner to the extent of a four-anna share?—No.

Had she any share at all?—No.

Are you prepred to renounce your interest in A. Hussain and Co., if you have any?—If I have any the liquidator is welcomed to take it.

This concluded the examination of Rahim Josub. Mr. Davar, his counsel, asked to be permitted to put a few questions to the witness, but his lordship refused the application.

The Advocate-General intimated that he did not propose to examine the other directors.

THE SPECIE BANK.

CARRIAGE OF THE PROCEEDINGS TRANSFERRED.

Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment on the question with whom the conduct of the proceedings of winding up the Specie Bank should be left.

Before his lordship delivered judgment, Mr. C. H. Setalwad asked to be heard on behalf of three large contributories to the Specie Bank.

On behalf of Chandulal Manordas a depositor of Rs. 60,000, Mr. Setalvad applied that the order dismissing the petition presented by Mr. Bomanji Sethna, to wind up the Indian Specie Bank last month, which was dismissed on the 24th, *idem* be set aside. The hearing of the petition was originally fixed for December 8, and counsel contended that it should be proceeded with on that date and the dismissal operate as on that date. Until that date any creditor or contributory of the bank was entitled to come forward and take advantage of the petition. If the Court ordered an advertisement announcing the date of the hearing any outside creditor could attend court on that date and put in a petition if he so desired.

OTHER PETITIONS.

He had, counsel continued, to present another petition on behalf of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, who held shares valued at a lakh of rupees, who had a fixed deposit of five lakhs and who had advanced to the bank a sum of six lakhs of rupees on the securities of various shares. His stake was therefore twelve lakhs. His client, Mr. Setalvad added, was the only disinterested creditor. His position was independent compared with that of other petitioners, even the directors, because he was in no way connected with the management of the bank. If the conduct of the winding-up proceedings were left with Raja Bahadur Shivlal, counsel submitted, it would serve the general interest of shareholders and creditors.

Counsel presented a third petition on behalf of Ranchordas Mahadhavdas, a depositor of Rs. 45,000. This party also held forty-five shares. In the ordinary course the carriage of proceedings should go to the first petitioner, and if Mr. Sethna's petition was retained, as applied for by Chandulal, than the latter's petition would be the first on the file and he should have the conduct of the proceedings Counsel asked his lordship not to deliver judgment on the question till he had passed his final orders on the question of allowing Chandulal to continue Mr. Sethna's petition

Mr. Bahadurji asked his lordship to note that he appeared on behalf of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, the Chief of Sangli, and the Chief of Miraj. H said the Thakore of Morvi was a creditor of the bank to the extent of thirty-five lakhs, and held 5,000 shares. The Chief of Miraj held 1,000 shares and the Chief of Sangli 800.

THE JUDGMENT.

Delivering judgment his lordship said:—

Pending the petitions for the compulsory winding up of the Indian Specie Bank which are fixed for hearing on the 19th of this month, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, on behalf of their clients, the petitioning creditors Matubhai Govandbhai Doctor and Maganlal Govandbhai Doctor, shareholders of the said bank, presented a petition to me on Monday last in Chambers, praying that the carriage of the order appointing a provisional liquidator and the carriage of any subsequent order for the winding up of the company when made should not be left in the hands of the directors, who have also presented a petition for the compulsory winding up of the bank and praying that they should be given carriage instead of the directors. Notices having been given to all the petitioning creditors of the intended application, the parties all appeared before me by their counsel and solicitors, and the matter was argued the same day. In order to enable me to consider the question and look at the authorities on the subject, I reserved my judgment till to-day.

HISTOYY OF THE PETITIONS.

I think it desirable to recapitulate here the events that preceded the presentation of the petitions on Saturday the 29th of November last and what has subsequently taken place, before making the order on the present petition. One Maneckji Bomanji Sethna, a shareholder of the bank, presented a petition for the compulsory winding up of the Indian Specie Bank, making therein very serious allegations with reference to the dealings and transactions of the bank and alleging that the bank had sustained heavy losses in speculations and that the substratum of the bank was gone and praying that under the circumstances disclosed in that petition, it would be just and equitable to make an order for the compulsory winding up of the bank by the Court. This petition was presented to me on the evening of Thursday, I directed notice of this petition to be given to the bank, and on Friday morning, the 21st of November, Mr. Setalwad was instructed to appear on behalf of the bank. He contended that the bank was in a sound and prosperous condition, denied the allegations in the petition, and resisted the admission of that petition. In the course of his argument, in answer to the questions of the Court, the learned counsel was constrained to make various admissions, amongst them being that the reserve fund of 15 lakhs had been used up in paying the debts of the company, that the company had advanced 60 lakhs on the security of pearls, the owners of which had become insolvents, that more than 50 lakhs of rupees were used in taking up shares of joint stock companies in furtherance of budla transactions, that the bank on behalf of certain constituents, whose names the managing director pretended to forget except those of two Marwaris, had entered into silver transactions to the extent of three crores of rupees, that some of the directors were indebted to the bank in the sum of over 12 lakhs of rupees and that such indebtedness was concealed from the shareholders and the creditors by making loans to them in other names.

"DAMAGING ADMISSIONS."

These admissions in themselves were so grave and damaging that I thought it my duty to admit the petition and investigate the affairs of the bank with a view to see whether a compulsory winding up order was necessary or not. On that day, Friday the 21st. I made an order admitting the petition and directing it to be advertised in various newspapers, and I postponed the consideration of appointing a provisional liquidator to the following day. On the following day, Saturday the 22nd of November, Mr. Setalwad again appeared for the bank, and on that occasion he was supported by Mr. Jinnah for Jivanlal Panalal, Mr. Raikes for Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Messrs. Kanga and Kamdar for a large number of shareholders and creditors, Mr. Moos on his own behalf as a shareholder, and they all combined in making a most impassioned appeal to the Court to stay its hand and re-consider the order made on the previous day. They were all unanimous in urging in the most emphatic terms that the affairs of the bank were solvent and prosperous, that they had 20 lakhs of rupees already in hand and would be in a position to command 20 lakhs more to meet the bank's liabilities, as they arose from day to day. They said the assets of the bank far exceeded the bank's liabilities and they contended that it would be inequitable to ruin a flourishing institution of such magnitude as the Indian Specie Bank at the instance of one single

Continued on Page 8.

THE LABOUR UNREST.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN WALES.

POSTMEN'S THREAT.

NEW ZEALAND TROUBLE.

SYMPATHETIC MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

SHIPPING DELAYED.

A year which has been remarkable for labour unrest, both at Home and in the Dominions and dependencies, is drawing to a close with signs of discontent still marked.

An unauthorised strike of railwaymen has commenced in Wales, while the postal employes of the United Kingdom threaten a Christmas strike.

In connection with the troubles in New Zealand, a labour leader has been sentenced to imprisonment for inciting to violence, and with this news comes the information that the sympathetic strike in Australia has resulted in shipping being delayed.

It will be recalled that the principal strikes of the year have been at Dublin, on the Rand in South Africa, in New Zealand, and in India among the railways, which, however, was but short-lived.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

As a result of the dismissal of a driver at Llanelly for refusing to handle Dublin goods, several hundred Great Western railwaymen have struck in Wales, though the National Union has issued a manifesto prohibiting a sympathetic strike. Coal traffic is already dislocated.

A PLUCKY DRIVER.

An extraordinary incident occurred at Penyeraig, four hundred colliers refusing to travel by what they called a blackleg train, and stoning the driver. The latter harangued his assailants, pointing out that he was entitled as a trade unionist to work the train, as the Union had forbidden the strike.—Reuter.

A CHRISTMAS STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

A Christmas strike of postal employees and telegraphists is threatening.

The Men's Union announce that they are determined to force the issue and insist upon an increase of fifteen per cent. —Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND LABOUR LEADER SENTENCED.

WELLINGTON, Dec. 4.

Mr. Young, the President of Labour Federation, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for inciting to violence. He has given notice of appeal.

AUSTRALIAN SYMPATHY.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 4.

Owing to the sympathetic strike in Australia with New Zealand strikers, there is much difficulty in despatching steamers to New Zealand. Thousands of tons of goods are accumulating on wharves in Australian ports.—Reuter.

HOTEL FIRE IN AMERICA.

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE KILLED: SCORES INJURED.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.

A fire broke out in the Arcadia Working-Class Hotel. Twenty-five persons were killed while others are missing. Scores of people were conveyed to hospital suffering from burns and injuries received owing to their jumping from windows.—Reuter.

CANADA AND ORIENTALS.

FURTHER RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Dec 4.

In consequence of recent judicial decisions, the Canadian Government intends to introduce, next session, legislation restricting the immigration of Orientals into British Columbia.—Reuter.

KING MANUEL AND HIS WIFE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Ex-King Manuel and his bride have left Sigmaringen for England.—Reuter.

A FLIGHT TO INDIA.

M. VEDRINES MEANS TO COME *via* PALESTINE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The aviator, M. Vedrines, has arrived at Belgrade after a flight across Hungary. He will take up the attempt of M. Daucourt to fly to Cairo.

In an interview, M. Vedrines stated that he intends to fly through Palestine to India and then across the Archipelago to Australia.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKING.

INDIANS IN DURBAN PRISONS.

REPORTED PROTEST AGAINST NEW GRIEVANCE.

DURBAN, Dec. 4.

The Natal Indian Association states that 50 Indians are hunger striking in Durban gaol with a view to obtaining redress for their complaints regarding food and clothes supplied.

THE ZABERN INCIDENT.

CHANCELLOR'S EFFORT TO DEFEND THE ARMY.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.

In the Reichstag, to-day, the Chancellor replied to vigorous attacks with regard to the Zabern incident.

He declared that the lieutenant had been reprimanded, but said that the Alsatians should not be over-sensitive. Even if the colonel had no right to clear the streets and confine his captives in a cellar, it was the duty of the Army to defend the honour of the King's uniform.

The Chancellor announced that efforts were being made to reconcile civilians and military authorities at Zabern.

There were many stormy interruptions.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The speech of General vonFalkenhayn, Minister of War, had an even stormier reception. He asserted the necessity for maintaining regard for the Army, and said that the honour of young officers must be protected even if youthful exuberance sometimes went too far.

Herr Ehrenbach, on behalf of the Centre Party, expressed the gravest dissatisfaction with the statements of the Ministers, which caused him bitter shame. He warned them that indignation over the occurrences at Zabern was universal throughout Germany.

Herr von Calker of Strassburg, a National Liberal, said that after sixteen years' work of conciliation in Alsace, he could cry over the action of the military authorities which undid the work of years.

The resolution of the Radicals affirming that the treatment of the affair by the Chancellor was not in accord with the view of the Reichstag was supported by all Parties except the Conservatives.—Reuter.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNDERWRITERS.

ANOTHER BIG LOAN THAT FAILED.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Underwriters have been saddled with 50 per cent of the City of Toronto 4½ per cent loan of £1,300,000, issued at 97½.

'FRISCO EXHIBITION.

GERMAN PROPOSAL TO VOTE LARGE CONTRIBUTION.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.

Two hundred and forty-two members of the Reichstag have signified their readiness to support a motion to include half a million marks in the estimates as the first contribution to the cost of German participation in the San Francisco Exhibition.

ANOTHER SMALL-POX OUTBREAK IN SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, Dec. 4.

There has been a recrudescence of small-pox in Sydney. A family of eight have been affected at Leichhardt.—Reuter.

SWORDS IN A LANE.

DISCOVERY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Some interest was created in the Sookea Police district to-day by the finding of five swords and a sword-stick lying on the footpath of Brindaban Mullick's lane. A large crowd assembled as soon as the discovery was made, and various theories were advanced as to how the weapons came to be there. The police are of opinion that the weapons had been thrown away by persons who feared the discovery of them in their possession.

The present exhibition of the Oriental Art Society calls to mind, says the *Englishman*, of Eastern and Western Artists. In any of the great art centres of Europe it is nouncommon occurrence to find a man, at a push, putting in every minute at his canvas while daylight lasts. This means something liketwelve hours' work in the summer time, and if the subject and material are alike suitable, he will work far on into the night. The Oriental on the other hand believes he has done his duty if he spends an average of four hours a day on the particular work he has in hand, and as is well-known, he never works on any lavish scale as they do in the West. Often he spends a year on a minute monochrome upon which a Western artist would probably not occupy himself more than a fortnight. But it is doubtful if the Oriental artist will ever hustle for his numbers are limited and his work is in demand in the West.

ARMY AND ULSTER.

NO BLAME FOR SHOOTING.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY SIR E. CARSON.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Speaking at Manchester, Sir Edward Carson said it was a foul lie to say that Ulsterites were tampering with the army. It would be a bad day for the country if the army in any circumstances refused to obey lawful orders. Of course it must obey them, but for that reason statesmen must look ahead and see where their acts were leading them.—(cheers). No one would blame the army for shooting Ulsterites; the country would hold Government responsible. (cheers)—Reuter.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON UNIONIST PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Glasgow, uttered a grave warning on the urgency of the Irish position, which it was impossible to obscure by the Land Campaign. The Unionists certainly did not desire to avoid discussion of the land question but it was curious that although the question had been before Parliament for eight years the Government had neglected these most practial measures and instead had attacked the harmless Church and jerrymandered the constituencies in an attempt to break the Union and the Constitution.

A settlement based on the exclusion of Ulster would be most unsatisfactory. The Unionists in Ireland had no reason to desist from their preparations and Unionists here should give them every encouragement they could.—Reuter.

CONCILIATORY SPEECHES.

LATER.

Lord Haldane, Sir John Simon and Mr. Samuel spoke at different meetings in the country, yesterday evening upon Home Rule. All the speeches were conciliatory in tone and earnestly affirmed that Mr. Asquith, when he spoke at Leeds, had not withdrawn the offer made in his speech at Ladybank.—Reuter.

MOSLEM RIGHTS.

THE POWERS AND THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The London Moslem League urged the Foreign Office to obtain from the Balkan States recognition of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, guaranteeing full religious and civil liberty and equality as applying to the new territories as well as to the old.

Sir Eyre Crowe replied that the articles in question were in no way abrogated by the territorial changes. The Government will, however, consult the Powers with a view to some way of re-affirming the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, for the protection of the religious and other liberties of minorities in these territories, when the question of the formal recognition of the territorial changes by the Powers arises.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

HUERTA'S POWER BROKEN IN THE NORTH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

A telegram from Juarez says that the back-bone of President Huerta's rule in the north seems to be broken.

Seven Federal generals have sent a commission to discuss terms of peace with General Villa. The latter has assured a deputation that he will garrison Chihuahua and protect all classes of the population.—Reuter.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER FORCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill for raising a volunteer force in time of war.—Reuter.

HUERTA WITHOUT MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The State Department learns that President Huerta is unable to pay his troops, hence an early crisis is expected.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

At the opening of the Bourse, Rentes declined 1 1-4, but subsequently recovered a fraction.—Reuter.

PARIS, Dec. 4.

Most papers deplore the fall of the Barthou Cabinet as representing the patriotic policy inaugurated by M. Poincare when Premier. They point out that M. Caillaux and the Radicals were the chief intriguers against the election of M. Poincare as President.—Reuter.

The use of the ferry at Bholi, in the Khandala Mahal, is ordered to be discontinued.

Regarding the contribution by Lala Lajpat Rai of Rs. 50,000 to the college section of the Arya Samaj at the last anniversary, reported in a recent message, the amount comes solely from Lajpat Rai and represents his accumulated donations for the last four years, which were withheld for certain reasons. This is in fulfilment of the promise made by him sometime ago to give the surplus of his income to public institutions and charities. A sum of Rs. 30,000 of the donation is to go for the elevation of the Depressed Classes and another sum of Rs. 10,000 is meant for the school in his native village, which is to be named after his father.

DISASTER IN MADRAS.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A GODOWN.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

A godown near Clive Battery collaped last night as a result of heavy rains. Five persons were killed.

The debris fell on two small adjoining houses and entirely buried them. In one house were three women and a boy sleeping and these were killed. Two women and a boy were asleep in the other house and one of the women and the boy managed to escape, the other woman being buried in the ruins

THE BESANT CASE.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Mrs. Besant applied this afternoon before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of their lordships in the case brought against her by Mr. Narayaniah for the custody of his two minor sons. Leave was granted, their lordships holding that the case involved a substantial question of law.

Mrs. Besant then applied for stay of execution of the decree directing her to hand over the custody of the boys to their father. She urged that if the stay was not granted their lordships' leave to appeal to the Privy Council would be rendered nugatory. She further stated that the boys had expressed their unwillingness to come to her agent and she was therefore literally unable to obey the order of the Court.

Their lordships were not prepared to make an order for the stay of execution. The application was accordingly dismissed.

FAMOUS DACOIT KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LOHORE, Dec. 4.

Information has been received that the notorious dacoit and outlaw, Fazl Dad, has been mortally wounded at Gandat by five men who were trying to arrest him. Fazal Dad is the man who in October last shot dead one Aladin, who had been rewarded by the Lieut.-Governor of the Panjab, for giving information that led to the capture of another dacoit, Mahomed Hussain, the brother of Fazal Dad.

Fazal Dad has been a terror in the Attock, Rawalpindi and Hazara districts for some years.

MADRAS ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Mr. H. M. Gibson, who was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with assaulting the Jaghirdar of Arni at the Central Station, on the 18th November, was convicted this afternoon and fined Rs. 50.

A LATE MAIL TO-DAY.

"SALSETTE" FOUR HOURS BEHIND TIME.

A marconigram has been received by the P. and O. Co., that the s. s. "Salsette" is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-day instead of 8 a. m., as telegraphed from Aden.

THE FILIPPI EXPEDITON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

Dr. E. de Filippi and his party of scientists are busy at work at Skardo, where they have settled down in their winter quarters. Last month four observers went into camp at an altitude of over 14,000 feet and stayed there twelve days. In spite of the extreme cold they took a complete set of pendulum and magnetic observations, besides total solar radiation, and did some pilot balloon work. They were fortunate also in getting some good telephotographic panoramas of the Central Karakoram.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," Commander E. A. Headlam, sailed yesterday for Rangoon *via* Madras. For Rangoon she conveyed drafts for 1st R. M. Fusiliers; 1st Bn. Worcesters, 1st Bn. Border Regiment; and details comprising 5 officers, 4 warrant officers, 4 women and 9 children, 384 men, 5 women and 6 children; and for Madras she carried drafts of 2nd Battalion, E. Kent Regiment; 1st R. D. Fusiliers; 21 L. N. Lancashires; and details consisting of 3 officers, 2 warrant officers, 406 men, 6 women, and 3 children, from the transport "Rewa."

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

The total plague mortality during the week ending Nov. 29 stood at 3,272 against 4,274 cases. Bombay Presidency had 998, Madras 242, Bengal, Bihar 335, United Provinces 1,242, the Punjab 154, Burma 33, Mysore 159, Hyderabad 101, and Rajputana 16.

BOAT TRAGEDY.

SHERWOOD FORESTER DROWNED.

SEQUEL TO NIGHT CRUISE IN THE HARBOUR.

Private Joseph Taylor (29), of the Sherwood Foresters, was accidentally drowned in Bombay harbour by the upsetting of a boat in which the deceased, with another private, named Wallis Freeman, was rowing.

At the inquest yesterday evening, Freeman said that at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, he and Taylor went in the officers' boat for a row; while they were pulling in the anchor the boat overbalanced, began to fill and sank in about ten minutes. The witness and the deceased also sank. Witness came up and saw Taylor a few yards away, struggling and calling for help.

The witness went to him and caught him, but he started kicking and got away. He was never seen afterwards.

At this time Freeman, said they were about 300 yards from the shore. Taylor did not know how to swim. He had been in India for five years. They had no permission toleave the barracks.

Sergeant John Everard Harter said that at 11-45-p. m, Private Freeman gave information about the accident. The witness immediately set out in a boat with some others, and after two hours' search Taylor's body was recovered.

The jury returned a verdict of death by being accidentally drowned in the harbour by the upsetting of a boat.

THE NOISE SCANDAL.

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Under the heading "Give Peace in our Time" the *Times of India* writes as follows: We hear occasionally of ingenious machines used by the Municipal engineers for testing whether a street is adequately lighted. There ought to be something of the same kind that would let the inquirer—the police, for choice—know whether a street is more noisy than it should be. The standard of noise would have to be predetermined, just as is the standard of illumination, and to do that is surely not beyond the wit of man. At present there are few restrictions on Pandœmonium. Builders may chant songs as they haul up their bricks and mortar, tram drivers may beat their gongs, engines may whistle and let off steam, gharry-wallas may shout, and motor drivers may hoot—all as much and as often as they like. What is badly wanted is instruction in the art of quiet locomotion, but if that is an impossible ideal there must be increased supervision on the sound-producing implements used in Bombay streets. Exhaust-whistles and other diabolical devices have been forbidden: that is one step along a path that the police might surely go farther. A friend tells us that recently as he lay on a bed of sickness near the Apollo Bandar he detected a system of signalling on motor horns by taxi drivers—one driver hooting to a distant stand the news of a possible fare. Whether his deduction was correct or not, there is no doubt that the taxi-drivers are constant offenders who make an unnecessary noise. Many of the motor horns that one hears appear to be designed to convey a warning to some distant object. Their noiseproducing power can surely be regulated under the terms of the license. In London, we see, the suggestion has been made that bells of different tone should replace horns, and it is suggested that a bell of a power sufficient for the purpose, officially marked, should be compulsory for all motors, omnibuses, taxi-cabs, and motor-cycles. Certainly the present motor horn, with its sudden hoot or piercing railway shriek, defeats its object inasmuch as in many cases it intensifies the danger to a nervous person crossing a road. Possibly Bombay is not musical enough to advocate the exchange of horns for bells, and is not encouraged to do so by the strident bells with which some carriages are fitted; but we feel sure that any steps the police may take to give us peace and quiet will be warmly supported.

LARGER LONDON STATION.

THREE NEW ARRIVAL PLATFORMS AT PADDINGTON.

Owing to the general increase of traffic during the past few years the Great Western Railway has been obliged to extend Paddington Station.

To the east of the present arrival platforms three additional platforms are being built for the accommodation of arriving trains. Hitherto this accommodation has been in times of heavy pressure more than fully occupied. The new platforms will tend to smoother working at these times, and to increased punctuality.

Space for the new platforms has been found by arising the road which has been used by cabs when empty for entering the station from Praed-street.

No. 9 has been the last platform hitherto In future there will be Nos. 10, 11, and 12 in addition, all of which will be used for ordinary traffic arriving at Paddington.

No. 12 is already finished, and has, in fact, been opened. In addition to the ordinary traffic this platform will be used for the purpose of dealing with milk at certain times of the day.

Care has been taken in making the extension to arrange the new platforms in such a way that Paddington will still be able to preserve its title to be one of the most compact and convenient railway stations in London. Before Christmas there will be another great improvement at Paddington. The extension of the Bakerloo Railway from Edgware-road is now almost completed. About the middle of next month it will be opened, and an escalator will bring passengers by this line right in to Paddington station.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

THE BANKING CRISIS.

MERCHANTS' BANK AFFAIRS.

SHAREHOLDERS' WINDING-UP PETITION.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

In the matter of the Merchants' Bank, Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, presented a petition on behalf of Samantrao Anandrao Vajkar, praying that the bank be wound up.

Mr. Bhoolabhai Desai, who appeared on behalf of Sheriff Dewji Kanji and others, holders of 4,000 shares, opposed the petition.

His lordship said he would not pass an order then. He had read the petition and did not desire to express any opinion on it, but would direct that a notice be given to the directors to answer the serious allegations made in the petition. The notice to be made returnable to-morrow morning.

THE CREDIT BANK.

CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATION.

When hislordship resumed his enquiry into the affairs of the Credit Bank, Mr. Rahim Joosub, a brother of Mr. Jaffer Joosub, the manager of the bank, was recalled and further examined by the Advocate-General.

He said he had considered what he had stated on Tuesday, regarding his statement to the liquidator's solicitor. Witness had stated all that was taken down by Mr. Dinshaw and which was read out to witness. What really happened was that Mr. Cama told him that he had committed an act for which any shareholder or creditor of the All-India Insurance Company might prosecute him criminally and Abdulla Husaine confirmed what Cama had stated. The statement made by witness to Mr. F.E. Dinshaw that Mr.Cama had threatened to prosecute him was not quite correct. Witness was at that time much confused. Shapoor Gazdar was not then in the room but was waiting outside A Husaine'soffice, in the compound.

Mr. Patel did not say that he would form another company nor did he say that another company would be formed to take over the agency of the Insurance Company. Mr. Patel was present with Abu Mya when there was a meeting of the directors. It was due to confusion in his mind at the time that witness had told Mr. Dinshah that all three were present. Mr. Dinshah had taken down correctly what witness had stated. But witness, repeated, he was at that time confused. He did say to Mr. Dinshah that a new company would be formed to take over the Secretaryship and to refund to the Company the sum of Rs. 75,000. That statement made by the witness was untrue. The arrangement for the replacement of Rs. 75,000 was subsequently arrived at between Mr. Abdulla Husaine and the directors of the Insurance Company. Witness had told Mr. Dinshah that he would file a petition in the Insolvency Court in a few days. He had not done so.

Do you intend to do so?—I have to pay something like two lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees to the Credit Bank.

WITNESS'S POSITION.

I am waiting to see if my relations will help me, the witness continued, and whether the liquidator will accept a settlement. I will try to settle, but if I fail I shall file a schedule. Beyond what I have already admitted I have no further money.

Have you seen anybody with a view to securing help?—I have a number of friends and relations but I have not decided who to approach or how to approach them.

The witness continuing said his brother Noormahomed had become a partner in Rahim Joosub and Company. Witness himself had signed some bills. When he was a director of the Credit Bank witness had inquired how much Noormahomed had borrowed and how he stood. He was informed by the manager that there were ample securities in shares of the All-India Insurance, the Baroda Tramway, the Bombay Cotton Millsand the Credit Bank. Even after the witness had resigned the directorship Noormahomed had borrowed large sums from the Credit Bank. Witness denied having seen the agreement of A. Husaine with the directors of the All India Insurance Company. Witness had not seen the partnership agreement of A. Husaine and Co.

Is your wife mentioned as a partner to the extent of a four-anna share?—No. Had she any share at all?—No.

Are you prepred to renounce your interest in A. Hussain and Co., if you have any?—If I have any the liquidator is welcomed to take it.

This concluded the examination of Rahim Jossub. Mr. Davar, his counsel, asked to be permitted to put a few questions to the witness, but his lordship refused the application.

The Advocate-General intimated that he did not propose to examine the other directors.

THE SPECIE BANK.

CARRIAGE OF THE PROCEEDINGS TRANSFERRED.

Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment on the question with whom the conduct of the proceedings of winding up the Specie Bank should be left.

Before his lordship delivered judgment, Mr. C. H. Setalwad asked to be heard on behalf of three large contributories to the Specie Bank.

On behalf of Chandulal Manordas a depositor of Rs. 60,000, Mr. Setalvad applied that the order dismissing the petition presented by Mr. Bomanji Sethna, to wind up the Indian Specie Bank last month, which was dismissed on the 24th. *idem* be set aside. The hearing of the petition was originally fixed for December 8, and counsel contended that it should be proceeded with on that date and the dismissal operate as on that date. Until that date any creditor or contributory of the bank was entitled to come forward and take advantage of the petition. If the Court ordered an advertisement announcing the date of the hearing any outside creditor could attend court on that date and put in a petition if he so desired.

OTHER PETITIONS.

He had, counsel continued, to present another petition on behalf of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, who held shares valued at a lakh of rupees, who had a fixed deposit of five lakhs and who hadadvanced to the bank a sum of six lakhs of rupees on the securities of various shares. His stake was therefore twelve lakhs. His client, Mr. Setalvad added, was the only disinterested creditor. His position was independent compared with that of other petitioners, even the directors, because he was in no way connected with the management of the bank. If the conduct of the winding-up proceedings were left with Raja Bahadur Shivlal, counsel submitted, it would serve the general interest of shareholders and creditors.

Counsel presented a third petition on behalf of Ranchordas Mahadhavdas, a depositor of Rs. 45,000. This party also hold forty-five shares. In the ordinary course the carriage of proceedings should go to the first petitioner, and if Mr. Sethna's petition was retained, as applied for by Chandulal, than the latter's petition would be the first on the file and he should have the conduct of the proceedings Counsel asked his lordship not to deliver judgment on the question till he had passed his final orders on the question of allowing Chandulal to continue Mr. Sethna's petition

Mr. Bahadurji asked his lordship to note that he appeared on behalf of the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, the Chief of Sangli, and the Chief of Miraj. H said the Thakore of Morvi was a creditor of the bank to the extent of thirty-five lakhs, and held 5,000 shares. The Chief of Miraj held 1,000 shares and the Chief of Sangli 800.

THE JUDGMENT.

Delivering judgment his lordship said:—

Pending the petitions for the conapulsory winding up of the Indian Specie Bank which are fixed for hearing on the 19th of this month, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, on behalf of their clients, the petitioning creditors Matubhai Govandbhai Doctor and Maganlal Govandbhai Doctor, shareholders of the said bank, presented a petition to me on Monday last in Chambers, praying that the carriage of the order appointing a provisional liquidator and the carriage of any subsequent order for the winding up of the company when made should not be left in the hands of the directors, who have also presented a petition for the compulsory winding up of the bank and praying that they should be given carriage instead of the directors. Notices having been given to all the petitioning creditors of the intended application, the parties all appeared beiore me by their counsel and solicitors, and the matter was argued the same day. In order to enable me to consider the question and look at the authorities on the subject, I reserved my judgment till to-day.

HISTOYY OF THE PETITIONS.

I think it desirable to recapitulate here the events that preceded the presentation of the petitions on Saturday the 29th of November last and what has subsequently taken place, before making the order on the present petition. One Maneckji Bomanji Sethna, a shareholder of the bank, presented a petition for the compulsory winding up of the Indian Specie Bank, making therein very serious allegations with reference to the dealings and transactions of the bank and alleging that the bank had sustained heavy losses in speculations and that the substratum of the bank was gone and praying that under the circumstances disclosed in that petition, it would be just and equitable to make an order for the compulsory winding up of the bank by the Court. This petition was presented to me on the evening of Thursday. I directed notice of this petition to be given to the bank, and on Friday morning, the 21st of November, Mr. Setalwad was instructed to appear on behalf of the bank. He contended that the bank was in a sound and prosperous condition, denied the allegations in the petition, and resisted the admission of that petition. In the course of his argument, in answer to the questions of the Court, the learned counsel was constrained to make various admissions, amongst them being that the reserve fund of 15 lakhs had been used up in paying the debts of the company, that the company had advanced 60 lakhs on the security of pearls, the owners of which had become insolvents, that more than 50 lakhs of rupees were used in taking up shares of joint stock companies in furtherance of budla transactions, that the bank on behalf of certain constituents, whose names the managing director pretended to forget except those of two Marwaris, had entered into silver transactions to the extent of three crores of rupees, that some of the directors were indebted to the bank in the sum of over 12 lakhs of rupees and that such indebtedness was concealed from the shareholders and the creditors by making loans to them in other names.

"DAMAGING ADMISSIONS."

These admissions in themselves were so grave and damaging that I thought it my duty to admit the petition and investigate the affairs of the bank with a view to see whether a compulsory winding up order was necessary or not. On that day, Friday the 21st, I made an order admitting the petition and directing it to be advertised in various newspapers, and I postponed the consideration of appointing a provisional liquidator to the following day. On the following day, Saturday the 22nd of November, Mr. Setalwad again appeared for the bank, and on that occasion he was supported by Mr. Jinnah for Jivanlal Pansalal, Mr. Raikes for Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Messrs. Kanga and Kamdar for a large number of shareholders and creditors, Mr. Moos on his own behalf as a shareholder, and they all combined in making a most impassioned appeal to the Court to stay its hand and re-consider the order made on the previous day. They were all unanimous in urging in the most emphatic terms that the affairs of the bank were solvent and prosperous, that they had 20 lakhs of rupees already in hand and would be in a position to command 20 lakhs more to meet the bank's liabilities, as they arose from day to day. They said the assets of the bank far exceeded the bank's liabilities and they contended that it would be inequitable to ruin a flourishing institution of such magnitude as the Indian Specie Bank at the instance of one single

Continued on Page 8.

THE BANKING CRISIS.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

shareholder and against the almost unanimous protest of directors, creditors and shareholders. In the face of the admissions made by the learned counsel for the bank on the previous day, I had grave reasons to doubt the truth of the statements made before me as to the solvency and prosperity of the bank, more especially as not a single statement made by counsel was verified by any affadavit. But I yielded to the wishes of the bank and those who supported its continuance, to the extent of refraining from making any order for the appointment of a provisional liquidator at that stage and contented myself by making an order that independent accountants should be appointed to investigate and report on the true position of the bank. That same evening I gave orders under the discretion vested in me under section 197 of the Indian Companies Act, authorising the bank to carry on its ordinary business and the selection of the accountants and the details of the instructions to be given to them was left over for Monday. Taking advantage of the intervening Sunday, it seems that those interested in keeping the bank going, had succeeded in either coercing or persuading the petitioning creditor to abandon his petition. He was paid the full price of his shares and indemnified against all future calls by Jivanlal Panalal, who had a fixed deposit of four lakhs which had then become due and payable. The petitioner was also paid all his costs by Jivanlal, with the result that he abandoned his petition, and under the circumstances I had no option but to terminate all proceedings. On this occasion I pointed out that it was a remarkable circumstance that in spite of the most damaging admissions of the reckless use of their money in hazardous speculations, not one shareholder or creditor had come forward to support the petitioner.

A REFLECTION ON COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

It seemed to me then quite clear that the sole object of all these people who desired that the bank should be allowed to continue its business was to withdraw their moneys as soon as they became due and to get rid of their shares and the responsibilities thereunder. It was to my mind a grave reflection on the commercial morality of the body of men forming the directorate and the creditors and shareholders of this bank, that none of them, in view of the admission made as to the business of the bank, should have thought it his or their duty to insist on a strict and independent enquiry into the affairs of the bank. The bank resumed its business on Monday the 24th of November, and continued to do its business till the evening of Friday the 28th. During these five days I find that almost every one who was entitled to withdraw his moneys did so.

FIVE DAYS' WITHDRAWALS.

In the course of these five days I find from the figures supplied to me by the provisional liquidator that Rs. 5,55,532 were withdrawn from the current account, Rs. 2,28,606 were withdrawn from the fixed deposit account, Rs. 32,832 were withdrawn from the savings bank account, Rs. 37,800 were withdrawn from the cloth shop account. The mysterious firm of M. Nanabhoy, and Co. withdrew Rs. 68,214, and Rs. 3,84,583 were withdrawn from various branches. The result was that between Monday morning and Friday evening, 13 lakhs of rupees were paid out by the bank. On Friday night it was realized that only Rs. 60,000 remained as cash balance in the hands of the bank and the liabilities to be met that day exceeded a lakh and a half.

The result was that it was inevitable that the bank should close its doors on Saturday morning. The managing director died that morning. Four of his colleagues on the board of the directorate of the bank, namely, Sir Vithaldas Damoderdas Thakersey, Sir Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas, Mr. Chagandas Chaturbhuj and Mr. Purshottam Vishram Mavji, rushed into the Court at half past eleven, and through their counsel, the learned Advocate-General, immediately on my taking my seat in chambers, presented a petition for the compulsory winding up of this bank by the Court, stating therein that they believed that Mr. Chunilal Saraiya had committed suicide. In the course of that day shareholders and creditors, who five days ago were most vehement in their protestations against the winding up of the bank, vied with each other in their desire to wind up the bank immediately. In the course of Saturday the 29th of November five petitions were presented for the winding up of the company, two more were presented on Monday the 1st of December, and one was presented on Tuesday, the 2nd. One was sent to my bungalow yesterday evening. I have therefore before me nine petitions for the winding up of the Indian Specie Bank. In deciding who should have the carriage of the orders already made and to be made hereafter, it is of importance to ascertain whose was the petition that was first presented.

THE FIRST PETITION.

Although the Advocate-General obtained leave to be heard in chambers before the miscellaneous work of the solicitors was taken in hand, and although the directors' petition was presented by him first to me as a matter of urgency, it seems that the first petition which was declared and lodged with the Senior Judges' Clerk was the petition of Matubhai Govandbhai Doctor and another. The petition was presented to me by Mr. Captain, immediately after I had made an order on the petition of the directors, appointing a provisional liquidator and giving various other directions. Under those circumstances, as a matter of fact, the petition presented by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya must be taken to be the first petition presented to the Court. In the ordinary course in chambers solicitors have audience before counsel's work is taken up. The learned Advocate-General was given precedence as the presentation of the petition was regarded both by me and him, under the circumstances stated by him, to be an urgent matter requiring immediate attention.

But quite apart from this, I am willing, in considering the question as to who should have the carriage of these proceedings, to assume that the petition of the four directors was presented first. It seems to me to be undesirable in the highest degree that the petitioning directors should have any active hand or voice in the carriage of the winding-up proceedings. It must be remembered that in the petitions that are presented to me, grave charges are made against them or some of them. It was admitted that large sums of the bank's moneys were borrowed by some of them under other names. It must be further remembered that the position of a director in a joint stock company imposes on him serious responsibilities. Directors are appointed by shareholders to look after their interests and to see that the business of the company in which the shareholders invest their moneys, is properly, legitimately and carefully conducted. The public who deposit their moneys with institutions such as this bank, do so in consequence of the confidence and the trust they repose in the directors who manage the affairs of the bank.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

The directors incur heavy responsibilities, if in consequence of their negligence or other acts of commission and omission, in breach and violation of the duties imposed on them by their office, or by the abuse of confidence reposed in them, the moneys of the shareholders and creditors are lost. In this case in answer to my question, Mr. Setalvad was instructed to say that the bank had sustained no loss in the silver speculation and that whatever little loss had been sustained had been paid up by the constituents on whose behalf the silver transactions were entered into and it was asserted that at the moment when he was addressing the Court, the bank held no silver. The provisional liquidator has ascertained from the accountants that these statements which the learned counsel was instructed to make were false. The loss already sustained by the bank in silver speculations amounts to Rs. 84,04,379. Not a single rupee of this loss has been paid and the whole sum stands to the debit of the mysterious firm of M. Nanabhai and Co. A local firm holds silver of the value of Rs. 27,50,000, and Messrs. Sharp and Wilkins of London hold on account of the bank silver of the value of four crores and a half. They are clamouring for margin and the anticipated loss at the present rate of silver on those holdings is another thirty lakhs.

VERY SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

In the investigation of the affairs of the bank, the directors will have to meet some very serious allegations made against them, or some of them. I am most anxious to say nothing that in any way may prejudice the interests of these directors or add to their present anxieties. They are all men of respectability, some of them occupying high positions in social and financial circles, and it may be that they will be able to meet the allegations made against them successfully and clear themselves from all aspersions that are cast upon them now. But it seems to me that, having regard to the colossal speculations in silver alone by the bank for a prolonged period, having regard also to the immense sums of money lost in those speculations, and having regard to the fact that it was a matter of common notoriety that the Specie Bank was cornering silver, it would be a question for the Court to consider when the question arises, if the directors were ignorant of these facts during the whole time or whether they actively sanctioned or passively connived at the managing director's transactions, and if they incurred any, and if so, what responsibility, in respect of these and other losses of the bank.

HUGE GAMBLE IN SILVER.

There are allegations made by various petitioners before me that some of the directors were partners in the syndicate which was carrying on this huge gamble in silver with all the resources of the bank. All these are questions which will have to be investigated and tried, and under these circumstances it is impossible that the Court should allow the directors to have any active voice or take any active part in the winding-up proceedings. The learned Advocate-General, who appeared for the petitioning directors, has candidly admitted that it might be undesirable to let his clients have the carriage of the winding-up order, but he has pressed me to let them continue till such time as the winding up order is made. This suggestion is met by an immediate retort that the object of this is to get hold of and destroy any documents that may go to prove their liability or the liability of some of them. Though I give no weight to this suggestion as I have given strict orders to the provisional liquidator that no one should have access to books, papers or documents of the bank, except the accountants and their assistants, and that he should have exclusive control and possession of every paper belonging to the bank, I feel that it would be in their own interests that an order should be made that they should have nothing whatever to do with the proceedings as they are taking place now.

THE MORVI APPLICATION.

Having come to the conclusion that the petitioning directors should not have the carriage of these proceedings, it remains to be determined as to who should have them. All the petitioners urge on some ground or another that they should be entrusted with that duty. One of such petitioners is the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, and his solicitor, in presenting the petition, told me that he was an absentee director and therefore incurred no liabilities and that as he was by far the largest creditor and shareholder, he should have the conduct of the winding-up proceedings. I find on his own petition that he has, at a time when the bank was in sore straits, advanced 16 lakhs and Rs. 50,000 and obtained a large number of securities from the bank. Quite apart from the question as to whether he would or would not be held liable for anything as a director, the fact that he was mixed up with the managing director in monetary transactions at a time when the bank was in great financial difficulties and various other considerations, make it extremely undesirable that he should have a hand in the winding up of this company.

AN INGENIOUS IDEA.

Late on Tuesday evening a member of the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinsha presented a petition to me and ingeniously argued that his petition ought to be taken as the first petition presented as his client, one Chandulal Monardas, desired not to present an independent petition for himself but to revive the petition presented by Maneckji Bomanji Sethna, and which was subsequently abandoned. The only remark I wish to make is that it is a pity that their client should have thought so well of that petition so long after it was abandoned. The idea is no doubt ingenious but that is about all that can be said of it. The last petition presented is by Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal. He appears to be a shareholder and a partially secured creditor. He has financed the Bank and obtained securities of considerable value from the Bank and may have to account to the Liquidator for such securities. Besides this being merely a creditor for a larger amount than other petitioning creditors does not in law give him any preferential rights in the conduct of proceedings in winding up petitions. Before delivering this judgment I heard Mr. Setalwad on behalf of the Rajah Bahadur and Manordas and nothing that he has said alters my judgment. I decline at this stage to renew the petition of Sethna and for that purpose postpone delivering my judgment.

THE ORDER.

The law which governs the practice of entrusting the carriage of winding up orders is very clear and is definitely laid down. In *re* Building Societies' Trusts, Ltd., L.R. 44 Ch. D., page 140, Mr. Justice Chitty had clearly laid down that the petitions will take priority according to the dates of their presentation and the law is summed up in Haisbury's Laws of England. Vol. 5, page 410, where it is stated: "Where two petitions are presented for winding up the same company, they have priority according to the dates of presentation; and if one order is made on both petitions, the carriage of the order is generally given to the first petitioner." See also 10 ch. Div. 486 and in *re* R.N. Curyhow 53, Law Journal, Chancery, p. 246.

In the case of the Indian Specie Bank, the first petitioners are Matubhai Govanbhai Doctor and another. Their petition was presented to me first after the directors' petition, and in my opinion they are entitled to have the carriage of the orders already made and hereinafter to be made and I make the order accordingly. Costs of all petitioners to be costs in the petitions and to be dealt with at the hearing.

THE PIONEER BANK.

On the application of Mr. J. R. Patel, on behalf of the provisional liquidator of the Pioneer Bank, Mr. Jamsetji Ardesher Dalal was appointed to investigate the accounts of the Pioneer Bank.

THE LAHORE BANK.

In the matter of the Lahore Bank the order was postponed to January 3.

THE AMRITSAR BANK.

TO BE COMPULSORARILY WOUND UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The District Judge, of Lahore, has ordered the compulsory liquidation of the Amritsar Bank on the ground of the charges against the directors and of mismanagement of the bank's affairs, and in view of the serious objections urged against voluntary liquidation by shareholders. No appointment of an official liquidator, however, has yet been made.

KARACHI RECOMMENDATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 4.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce replying to Government, recommend legislation enabling a closer control to be exercised over banking enterprises.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Masjid, Bombay

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

APPLICATION FROM TRAM COMPANY.

THE PROPOSED PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, with Mr. A. M. Tod, President, in the chair.

The first matter taken up for consideration was a memorandum stating that Mr. H. B. Clayton had taken charge of the office of Commissioner from Mr. J. Crerar.

Sir Balchandra Krishna moved that the memorandum be recorded and paid a tribute to Mr. Clayton's ability. He said Mr. Clayton's speech at the meeting of the Standing Committee showed how thoroughly and quickly he had grasped local municipal affairs.

TRAM CO.'S "HIGH-HANDEDNESS."

The Commissioner requested and secured priority for a letter from the Tramways Company.

The company asked for permission to remove the proposed shelter from the centre of the open space in front of the Victoria Terminus to the corner where the Hornby and Murzaban roads meet and to make the necessary adjustment.

The Commissioner said the modifications were only slight and were not objectionable.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said two courses suggested themselves. One was to sanction the change and the other was to refer the matter to the Tramways Committee. He, however, preferred to allow the modifications and moved that sanction be accorded.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved as an amendment that the letter be referred to the Tramways Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the amendment.

A CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION.

Mr. Wacha said the matter was a constitutional one and required consideration. The Tramways Company had already carried out the excavations before obtaining the sanction of the Corporation. He wanted to know why the work was started and who had sanctioned the start.

The Commissioner explained that the work done by the company had not gone beyond what was sanctioned by the Corporation. If the company had done anything beyond that, they would lose their money. He thought Mr. Wacha would be satisfied with that explanation.

Mr. Wacha:—No no, If the Corporation has sanctioned a certain line of action, and if the company wants to deviate from that line, they must obtain the sanction of the Corporation before they carry it out.

Mr. Wacha warned the Corporation against the high-handedness of the Tramways Company. He said they had done that sort of thing before. They carried out work in a high-handed manner, put the Corporation in a tight corner and then asked their permission. He said that was not right and was unconstitutional.

Dr. Sukhia said he was under the impression that the changes were made some months back. The Tramways Company had not made any changes other than those sanctioned by their executive Engineer. If the deviations were not sanctioned the real losers would be the general public. If the mover of the proposition had only asked for the correspondence between the Commissioner and the Tramways Company this question would not have arisen.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he did not know that any correspondence had passed at all, and as he found there was feeling among the members he withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Cursetji's amendment was carried.

PROPOSED SURTAX.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA AND GOVERNMENT.

Sir Ibrahim Ramitulla then moved the following resolution:—

That the letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 7954, dated the 6th November 1913, forwarding a Draft Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement (1898) Act, for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the Trust by imposing a surtax on transfers of property be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for early report, to a committee, and that the President be requested to intimate to Government that as important questions of principle are involved in the proposed measure, the Corporation respectfully submit that consideration of the Bill, which is on the Agenda paper of the next meeting of the Legislative Council, be postponed pending receipt by them of the Corporation's representations on the subject.

Sir Ibrahim, in moving the resolution said a great principle was involved in the Council passing the Bill. Sufficient time should be given to the Corporation and to the public of Bombay to understand the question of further liability which would be imposed on the city. From the correspondence that had passed between the Corporation and Government it would be seen that Government had given repeated and definite pledges that the liability of the City in the matter of the Improvement Trust would not exceed 2 per cent. on the rateable value of the land. And in the Improvement Act also it was laid down that the contribution of the Corporation was not to exceed 2 per cent. on the rateable value. Yet the speaker pointed out, Government now wanted to impose a surtax. This they were going to do without consulting the Corporation though the latter had already paid all monies they were required to pay under the Act.

17 LAKHS LOST TO THE CITY.

It was also arranged that in view of the estimates being found to be defective, at the end of every official year, if in re-adjustment it was found that money had been received in excess of requirements, that money was to be refunded. But no such money had been paid back, and during the last ten years 17 lakhs of rupees had been lost to the City.

Subsequently, however, since Mr. Orr became Chairman of the Improvement Trust, in view of the representations that were made a workable arrangement was arrived at by which the Corporation agreed to pay the Trust the full 2 per cent. at the end of each year. They had further given up the amount due to them in respect of schedule D and E lands. They had thus given up about ten lakhs of rupees every year and this money came from the pockets of the citizens of Bombay. The total resources, so far as he had calculated, of the Improvement Trust were only Rs. 2,84,000, (including Government contributions) out of a total of Rs. 12,34,000 the rest being got from the City.

A COMPARISON.

The speaker then made a comparison of the Bombay Improvement Trust with that of Calcutta, and said the total revenue of the Calcutta Improvement Trust amounted to Rs. 21 lakhs, of these a sum of Rs. 7,36,000 was paid by the City About Rs. 1,84,000 was derived from a terminal tax. This did not come from the people as it was a toll on the traffic that came from areas more than thirty miles from Calcutta. Another item of revenue of about a lakh came from stamp duty.

Thus the people of Calcutta paid about ten lakhs of rupees. Of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 8,62,000 was derived from duty on jute and the rest from a permanent contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 from Government; thus the city of Calcutta paid only ten lakhs of rupees out of a total revenue of 21 lakhs and Bombay paid Rs. ten lakhs out of a total revenue of Rs. 12,84,000.

IS IT JUSTIFIABLE?

Now, because of the pledges given by Government that the tax would not exceed two per cent, they could not come to the Corporation and therefore had decided to tax the people direct. Sir Ibrahim asked whether this was justifiable. Government had consulted neither the Improvement Trust nor the Corporation. Hitherto Government and the Corporation. Had been working on the principle of co-operation.

The Corporation had before suggested that in case more revenue was necessary, a duty on the export of cotton might be levied, so that the whole burden would not fall on the people, the commercial community sharing the burden. But no reply was received to that suggestion and Government, in changing the source of revenue without consulting the Corporation, had done a great injustice. Government had obtained the permission of the Government of India to move the Bill and had put it on the agenda paper. He strongly protested against this action. He said the contribution of Bombay was already out of proportion. Besides the principle involved, that of maintaining the prestige of the Corporation was still stronger and he therefore moved the resolution.

Sir Pheroseshah Mehta said he endorsed every word said by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula. The motion was carried.

ROAD FINANCE.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla then moved a resolution asking the Commissioner to submit at an early date a report embodying therein the information showing the amount paid for set-backs and road widening and the amount paid for making new roads from capital and revenue for the past twelve years.

(2) The amount of liability outstanding for land acquired for set-backs and road widening at the close of the last financial year.

(3) The amount of liability outstanding at the end of the last official year for land acquired for making new roads and the cost of works in connection therewith.

(4) A list of new roads with estimates of cost sanctioned by the Corporation from 1899 to the end of the last official yearf including the extension of Frere Road through Mazagon, the width of which was increased from 60 to 90 feet.

(5) A list of new roads with estimates of cost recommended by the Commissioner and under the consideration of the Corporation at the commencement of the current official year, stating which of them have since been sanctioned and which are still under consideration.

(6) The total amount of liability undertaken by the Corporation in connection with the provision of all the overbridges, under the arrangement arrived at with the Railway Companies, including the one at Dadar, recently sanctioned, showing the amount which has already been paid.

The motion was carried.

A motion that stood in the name of Sir Pheroseshah Mehta to move the Improvement Trust to undertake the improvement of Mahim, embodied in the street scheme for streets in Sion and Mahim, was withdrawn in view of the fact that the Development Committee was considering the matter and the Corporation itself would be able to deal with the question better after the evidence of the witnesses had been taken.

INFANT MORTALITY.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachandji, it was resolved, in view of the Government resolution on the report of the Health Officer on Infant Mortality, to appoint a committee to report on the subject.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect,	Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. Via Shanghai Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd December 1913.

NOTICES.

Telegrams in code language are admitted for Bulgaria (3-11-13.

Borasjoon reports since 2-40 a.m., Ahwaz line interrupted beyond Ramhormuz (1-12-13).

Turkish route restored (2-12-13.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS AND GOOD RESULTS.

CATTLE DISEASE IN BOMBAY.

The following Government Resolution has been passed on the annual administration reports of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department, in the Bombay Presidency, the year 1912-13.

Under Mr. Hewlett's careful and energetic superintendence, the Bombay Veterinary College continued during the year under review to show good results. The attendance has improved, the percentage of students who passed the annual professional examination has risen and the College earned a favourable report from the Examination Committee. Graduates from the College appear to have no difficulty in finding employment and it is a feature of great promise that some have taken up private practice and are succeeding in their enterprise. There is still unfortunately considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates from Sind for entry at the College. At a residential College situated as this is in Parel the organisation of games for the students is a matter of great importance. The Principal has made the most of the facilities for the purpose which the College grounds afford and further improvements are being carried out.

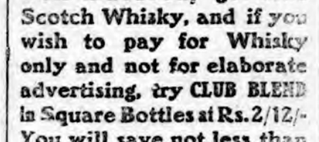
Except a short period of absence while on privilege leave, Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell remained in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department throughout the year, during which steady progress was maintained. The total number of dispensaries now stands at 46, three new dispensaries having been opened during the year. There were fewer outbreaks of contagious disease than in the preceding year and the mortality was less except in the case of anthrax, rinderpest, and foot and mouth disease. The losses from rinderpest were by far the most serious and though the disease was more prevalent than in 1911-12, the number of anti-rinderpest inoculations was less by one-third. An explanation of the decrease should have been given in the report. The large increase of 4,334 in the number of non-contagious cases treated by Veterinary Assistants while on tour, and of 19,067 in the number of cases treated by them at the dispensaries themselves are most satisfactory features of the year's operations, and show a marked growth in the public confidence in the efficacy of scientific methods of treatment. The Governor in Council is especially pleased to note the systematic effort which is being made to win the confidence of the people and to encourage Veterinary Assistants to interest themselves in the conditions prevailing in the villages within a radius of five or six miles of their dispensaries.

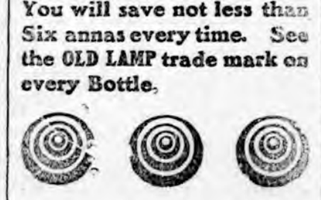
In Sind seven veterinary dispensaries were working throughout the year. With the aid of a generous gift of Rs. 7,000 made by Seth Goverdhandas of Tatta, the District Local Board, Karachi, has undertaken the construction of a new dispensary at Tatta, the foundation stone of which was laid on the last day of the year, work having meantime been started in temporary quarters on the 20th March 1913. The successful development of the department in the Province in future undoubtedly depends on the provision of trained local Veterinary graduates to take charge of dispensaries as they are opened, and it is unfortunate that, in spite of the award of scholarships from Government, students willing to attend the College at Bombay are not forthcoming.

During the year the administration of the Glanders and Farcy Department continued to be satisfactory.



If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.







INTELLECTUAL CHAMPION.

A FEATHER IN SCOTLAND'S CAP.

There is a very interesting dispute as to which county has produced the greatest number of distinguished men.

It will hardly be settled, thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by the claims put forward by representatives of county societies in London, for all these claims have obviously been made without sufficient study or exact information.

The most exhaustive study of the geographical distribution of British intellect was that made a quarter of a century ago by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and published in *The Nineteenth Century*.

Sir Arthur at that time compiled, from "Men of the Time" and contemporary biographical dictionaries, a record of the various men who during the latter part of the Victorian era had attained eminence in law, literature, poetry, art, music, medicine, sculpture, engineering and other intellectual walks of life.

He found that after eliminating from the list all who were mere local celebrities or whose success depended upon the accident of their birth, there remained some 1,120 names which could not be set aside.

An examination into their birthplaces showed that 824 were of English and Welsh origin, 157 Scottish, 121 Irish, and forty-nine were born abroad. An appreciable proportion of the first number, though born upon English soil, were, he pointed out, of immediate Irish or Scottish extraction.

On analysing the roll of honour he found that towns have a higher intellectual activity than the country, and that agricultural districts are usually richer in great men than manufacturing or mining parts.

The Lowlands of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, Dublin, Hampshire, Suffolk, London, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, and Berkshire were, in the order named, the divisions of the kingdom which had for twenty or thirty years produced the most plentiful crop of distinguished citizens.

The Eastern and Southern Counties were, in the aggregate, superior in intelligence to the Northern and Midland. These, in turn, were superior to Cornwall and Wales.

The proportions of distinguished men to population were as follows:—

COUNTRIES.

Scotland	...	1 in 22,000
England	...	1 in 30,000
Ireland	...	1 in 49,000
Wales	...	1 in 58,000

CAPITALS.

Edinburgh	...	1 in 5,5
Dublin	...	1 in 8,500
London	...	1 in 16,000

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

Hampshire	...	1 in 13,000
Suffolk	...	1 in 14,000
Gloucestershire	...	1 in 18,000
Devon	...	1 in 18,000
Norfolk	...	1 in 18,000
Berkshire	...	1 in 19,000
Sussex	...	1 in 21,000
Northumberland	...	1 in 22,000
Wiltshire	...	1 in 23,0.0
Hertfordshire	...	1 in 24,000
Kent	...	1 in 25,000
Worcestershire	...	1 in 25,000
Dorsetshire	...	1 in 27,000
Staffordshire	...	1 in 28,00
Leicestershire	...	1 in 29,000
Lincolnshire	...	1 in 29,000
Essex	...	1 in 29,0.0
Nottinghamshire	...	1 in 32,000
Buckinghamshire	...	1 in 35,000
Shropshire	...	1 in 35,000
Yorkshire	...	1 in 44,000
Oxfordshire	...	1 in 44,000
Cornwall	...	1 in 45,000
Northamptonshire	...	1 in 48,000
Bedfordshire	...	1 in 48,000
Cambridgeshire	...	1 in 48,000
Cheshire	...	1 in 56,000
Durham	...	1 in 57,00
Herefordshire	...	1 in 6 ,000
Monmouthshire	...	1 in 63,000
Warwickshire	...	1 in 63,000
Lancashire	...	1 in 74,000
Derbyshire	...	1 in 75,000

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

Proportions not stated in detail. Most of the English counties, however, are put in the shade by the Lowlands of Scotland, where 1,800,000 people yielded ninety-seven celebrities, a proportion of one in 18,500.

Midland counties of Scotland also very prolific in great names, though hardly to the same extent as the Lowlands North of Scotland, a very high record.

IRISH PROVINCES.

Munster	...	1 in 47,000
Ulster	...	1 in 66,000
Leinster	...	1 in 75,000
Connaught	...	1 in 120,000

HIGHEST INTELLECTS IN THE SHIRES.

The proportion of celebrities in London, about 1 in 16,000, compared with the average in the provinces, about 1 in 34,000, is, Sir Arthur remarked, as might be expected when one takes into account, the centralisation of wealth in London, and the way in which for centuries back the brightest intellects in every walk of life have been drawn towards the Metropolis.

On the whole, however, he points out, whilst the great City produces more than its numerical share of our distinguished men, the very highest intellects appear to be developed in the peaceful atmosphere of country villages and small provincial towns.

From an analysis of the English and Welsh men of mark the following results were tabulated:—

	Total Cele Auts.,	Arts.	Poets	Musicians
London born ..	235..	66..	37..	13..10
North of London	227..	64..	14..	9.. 8
Southerners.....	200..	66..	13..	9... 4

With regard to the contrast between the Southern and the Midland counties, which gives to the Southerner almost double the chance of gaining high distinction than there is for the Midlander Sir Arthur considered that the cause is racial, "and depends upon a purer and better developed stock, though it is hard to believe that the district of Shakspeare is second to any other in its capacity for the production of intellect."

If a line is drawn through the centre of Lincolnshire it will be found that the poetry of the nation is to the southern side of that division. With a few notable exceptions, indeed, music, poetry, and art reach their highest development in the South, while theology, science, and engineering predominate in the North.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTING.

Major T. A. F. R. Oldfield, on return duty, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

A temporary appointment of Second Class, Fifth Grade Subordinate Judge created from the 11th November to 9th March, Mr. Narayan Dattatraya Aponi to hold it and to do duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Meheralli Adenoy to be Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the current year ending the 19th December, in succession to Mr. C. R. Greaves, risigning.

Dr. William Nunan, is appointed to act as Deputy Coroner in the holding of inquests in the absence of Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, proceeding on four and a half months' leave from the 1st December.

Mr. B. G. Gilgunchi, Acting Mamlatdar, taluka Sampgaon in the district of Belgaum, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. V. B. Parulekar, Mamlatdar, taluka Mahad in the district of Kolaba, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Dattatraya Manjunath Bijur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 3rd January.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, to be on special duty for a period not exceeding fifteen days in January 1914, in connection with the working of the Income Tax Act in Karachi.

Mr. Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, during the deputation of Mr. Hartley on special duty.

Mr. Lallubhai Permanand Parikh to act as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha appointed to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Larkana, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the Revision Settlement of the Mehar Taluka of the Larkana District, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 3rd January 1914 to 2nd April 1914, both days inclusive.

The notification that Mr. Asardas Motaram, District Deputy Collector, Karachi, is to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the Revision Settlements of the Jati, Shahbandar, Sujawal and Mirpur Bathoro Talukas of the Karachi District, with effect from 1st November to 31st January is cancelled.

Mr. G. A. Thomas I.C.S., Collector of Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for fourteen months with effect from 12th December or subsequent date.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Hyderabad vice Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. B., Clayton, I.C.S., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., resigned.

The services of the Rev. R. F. S. McKelvi, Assistant Chaplain at Karachi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 5th December.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is granted to Rev. Kahanji Premabhai Chadhana and the Rev. Ramsingh Nandas of the Presbyterian Church in India.

The services of the undermentioned Chaplains of the Church of Scotland are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—the Reverend J. C. Matthew, the Reverend A. Macfarlane.

The Reverend E. S. J. D'Alessio, Chaplain of Satara is appointed to be Chaplain of Satara *cum* Mahableshwar.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings, I. M. S., on return from Military duty, to resume charge of his appointment as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

Major J. L. Marjoribanks, I.M.S., on relief to resume charge of his appointment as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut. D. R. S. Bourke is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 25th November.

1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieut G. E. Everett, is granted fifteen (15) months' leave out of India with effect from the 18th December or date of departure.

The Hon. Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to resign the Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 15th November.

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 1st instant, and has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Quarter-Master and Honorary Lieut. G.D. Traylen to be Paymaster with the Honorary rank of Captain vice Paymaster and Honorary Captain J. P. Watson, resigned.

Harry Royal to be Quarter-Master with the Honorary rank of Lieutnant vice G. D. Traylen, promoted.

John Smith McCann to be 2nd Lieut. to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th October. Harold Agerup to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th October.

Major W. G. Liston, I. M. S., is reverted to his substantive appointment of Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory with retrospective effect from the 1st April. He is appointed to act as Senior Member of the Plague Research Commission in addition to his own duties with effect from that date.

Vice Senior Assistant Surgeon Daanjishah Edulji Anklesaria, retired:—

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Navroji Kavasji Kalyanvala, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, his lien on his appointment in British Service being suspended.

Assistant Surgeon Mancherji Jamaspji Mistri, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon subject to the lien of Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Navroji Kavasji Kalyanvala.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Childe, I. M. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. C. D. A. McIver, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the office of the Consulting Architect to Government to the Satara District vice Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

HEALTHY LIFE IN INDIA.

HOW TO OBTAIN AND MAINTAIN IT.

"The higher the temperature, the lower the health."

Who will deny the general truth of this statement?

With the heat come enfeebled digestion and lowered nerve tone; and, as Dr. Claude L. Wheeler writes in "Nerve Weakness: Its Cause and Cure": "Lowered nerve tone renders one liable to bacterial attack, to enteric fever, malaria, etc."

It is obvious, therefore, that, for healthy life, the nerve tone must be kept at its highest point. For this purpose, as this physician has pointed out, "protein and phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities," and "a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves would obviously be exactly what is needed in such cases."

This combination accurately describes Sanatogen, which, as Dr. Wheeler states, "is a highly-concentrated and very nutritious food endowed with special tonic properties." He adds, "The debilitated nerves and tissues take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water." This explains why Sanatogen is universally used throughout India to obtain full mental and bodily vigour when it has been lost, and to maintain it when it has been regained.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Appointments, Postings, &c.

Major H.O.B. Browne-Mason, Royal Army Medical Corps, assumed the permanent duties of Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilization), 6th (Poona) Division.

Lieutenant B.F. Eminson, Indian Medical Service, attached for duty to the 127th (Q.M.O.) Baluch Light Infantry, is appointed to the officiating Medical Charge of that Regiment with effect from the 20th November 1913.

Major A.S. Annesley assumed charge of the office of the Officer in Charge Supplies, Poona Brigade.

129th Rajputana Infantry.—Major E. Codrington, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant; and Major J. H. Casserly, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Lieutenant-Colonel G.W.C. Knatchbull granted leave.

120th Rajputana Infantry.—Captain W. Macready to officiate as Double R.A Company Commander in addition to his own duties as Double Company officer.

10th Jats.—Lieut J. Crompton is appointed officiating Quarter-Master in addition to his other duties as Double Company Officer, vice Lieut J. B. Haines, proceeded to Russia.

The undermentioned officers have bee granted leave:—

Captain W.B. Hore, 120th Infantry, 1 year, ex India, Furlough.

Captain A. T. Sheringham, 121st Pioneers, 8 months, ex India, Private Affairs.

Captain W. B. P. Tugwell, 121st Pioneers, 8 months, ex India, Combined.

Captain M. J. Furnell, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 4 days in extension, in India.

Lieut H. R. Kavanagh, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 3 months, in Indian General.

Lieut R. L. Emerson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, from 10-11-13 to 1-1-14, in India, General.

Lieut P. N. Gurdon 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2 months, in India, General.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Major R. St. C. Battine, 21st Cavalry, Staff Head Quarters, 2 months, Private Affairs. Major R. W. Burton, Cantonment Magistrates Department, 2 months, Private Affairs. Captain J.H.G. Buller, Cantonment Magistrates Department, 6 months, Private Affairs. Captain M. H. L. Morgan, 62nd Punjabis, to 12-2-14, Medical Certificate. Captain G. C. G. Little, Indian Medical Service, 4 months, Medical Certificate. Captain G. H. W. Mortimer, 10th Jats, 1 month, Medical Certificate.

Captain C. Jarvis, 20th Horse, Madras Body Guard, 4 months, Private Affairs. Captain C. H Standoridge, 117th Mahrattas, to 10-1-14, Medical Certificate.

Lieut. W. M. K. Dickinson, 20th Horse, 6 months, Medical Certificate.

Lieut. L. H. Jackson, 13th Rajputs, to 18-8-14, Private Affairs.

Lieut. J. M. H. Mackenzie, 57th Rifles, 6 months, Medical Certificate.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Colonel W. G. Hatherell, Indian Army, from 22nd October 1913.

DEATH:—Colonel W. J. H. Bond, C. B., Indian Army, on 23rd October 1913.

GARRISON THEATRES.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the provision of combined and separate theatres for British units in India as follows:—

The provision in new cantonments of a combined theatre for British troops in a central position on the scale of 250 seats for every 1,000 men when the strength of the garrison aggregates 2,000 but less than 3,000 men, and when the garrison exceeds the latter number two combined theatres may be provided if necessary.

The provision of a separate theatre for the units shown in the annexure below, the seats to be provided being based on 25 per cent. of the strength: (1) when new lines are provided in an existing cantonment, (2) when new institute accommodation is required in existing lines, and (3) when existing accommodation for any particular unit requires reconstruction.

The following is an annexure group:—Four batteries, Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery, with ammunition columns, 195 seats; four companies, Royal Garrison Artillery (Inland), 140 seats; four companies Royal Garrison Artillery (Coast) 110 seats; Brigade of Royal Field Artillery or a group of three batteries Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery with a Royal Field Artillery Ammunition Column, 145 seats; three companies Royal Garrison Artillery (Inland), 105 seats; three companies Royal Garrison Artillery (Coast), 85 seats; British Infantry Battalion, 250 seats; British Cavalry Regiment, 150 seats; headquarters and six companies British infantry, 200 seats; headquarters wing British infantry, 140 seats; detached wing British infantry, 110 seats.

Our Contemporaries.

A LOSS TO THE WORLD.

It would appear from the accounts brought out by the new mail papers that Reuter's Agency was not correct in saying that Sir Bampfylde Fuller was actually present at the Islamic Society's recent dinner to Messrs. Syed Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali. He was it seems among those who, having accepted the invitation, sent letters regretting their inability to attend. As for Sir John Rees' presence on the occasion the letter we publish in another column of this issue makes it clear that his principal object in going to the function was to support his old friend the chairman, the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P. He seems to have been compelled to leave immediately after Mr. Wazir Hasan's speech and before the other guest of the evening had had time to get under weigh, and one account of the proceedings credits him with a vigorous "No, No" to a statement by Sir Henry Cotton claiming him as an old friend and observing that it was not often that they found themselves on the same platform. Curiously enough Reuter's message on the subject of the dinner contained no reference to the unavoidable absence of our late Finance Member. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in writing to express his sorrow that his doctor would not permit him to attend the dinner, asked particularly that his absence might in no way be connected with the regrettable differences which beset the Society. "I have myself," he went on, "not infrequently appealed to Indians to be moderate, patient and self-restrained in trying circumstances and I have never appealed to Indians in vain. Those who love India and the Indians and who have the interests of the British Empire in India at heart, should make closer their association with 'Young India,' rather than sever it, at a time of special doubt, difficulty, or misunderstanding, when counsel and guidance may be helpful. For that very reason, I especially regret not to be able to be with you." And so another speech of the character of which Sir Guy is such a past master has been unhappily lost to the world.—*Pioneer.*

PATHAN VENGEANCE.

Ten months ago, in the early hours of the morning of January 27, Lance-Corporal Bartlett, of the 17th Lancers, was murdered in a train near Wazirabad. It was a particularly brutal crime, the head being much injured and the brain exposed. Investigation of the crime was exceedingly difficult, there being at the outset no shadow of a clue to the perpetrators, and no possible motive could be assigned. From the circumstances of the murder, however, the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department came to the conclusion that it was probably the work of Pathans. Proceeding on this assumption, Pathan agents were deputed to all canal works in the province, many trans-border bad characters congregating at these centres. Diligent but necessarily protracted enquiries resulted in its being ascertained that the murder was committed by one Amir Jan and his brother Nawab Jan, trans-border Pathans, their motive being to avenge the death of a notorious Pathan rifle thief named Dalel, who, while on a rifle thieving expedition, was killed by British soldiers at Nowshera as long ago as the winter of 1907-08. This is not at all unusual amongst Pathans, who wait their time and carry on a vendetta often for many years. The two accused Pathans were tracked down and arrested in the Hoshiarpur District. They were eventually brought to trial, and on the 29th November, were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Jhelum, and sentended to death.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

UNDAUNTED.

While declaring a total dividend, for the year, of 15 per cent., the P. and O. Directors protess to find in the future "deep cause for anxiety." If this profession be entirely sincere we must admire the calm courage which in the face of coming adversity permits the unflinching dissipation of so substantial a dividend. But perhaps the Directors have in mind no more than to break to the public in the gentlest manner possible the cheerless news that there is to be no present reduction of fares.—*Sind Gazette.*

TURBINES FOR BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER.

ENGINES THAT CAN HOUSE A MOTOR-CAR.

A start has been made at Clydebank in putting the massive turbines on board Britain's largest liner, the new Cunarder Aquitania. Their total weight is about 1,400 tons.

These engines are the biggest ever constructed, and a large touring motor-car could be comfortably housed inside the casing of each. There are over a million turbine blades, which, if placed end to end, would reach over 140 miles, the blades varying in length from 1½ to 20 inches.

These turbines are absolutely the latest production of marine engineering. Thousands of pounds have been spent in experimenting, and full use has been made of the great experience gained by the Cunard Company in the construction and running of their other turbined ships—the Carmania, Lusitania, and Mauretania.

In the case of the Aquitania an exceptionally high degree of economy is maintained by passing steam successively through high pressure, intermediate, and low pressure turbines to the condenser instead of, as formerly, direct from high to low pressure. This ensures more work from both coal and water.

A second special feature is the arrangement made for going astern. Each of the four propeller shafts has an independent turbine for this purpose, the two outer shafts being rotated by separate high pressure turbines, and the two inner shafts by low pressure turbines contained in the casings of the two low-pressure ahead turbines.

This arrangement means the saving of an unusual amount of engine-room space, and permits a most convenient disposition of the starting platform, one of the most important features of the ship.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

The Right Soap For Baby's Skin Is Cuticura Soap



IN the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favourite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties render it of great value in promoting skin and hair health generally. For the treatment of eczemas, rashes and other itching, burning infantile eruptions, warm baths with Cuticura Soap, followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment are usually effective when other methods fail. Cuticura Soap wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of ordinary soap and making its use most economical.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and scalp, sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

What's the use?

What's the use of enduring those frightful pains in your face, when ten minutes rubbing with Little's Oriental Balm will bring relief?

Neuralgia is nothing but tortured nerves. But those nerves quivering with agony, unfit you for sleep, work or enjoyment. "Little's Oriental Balm" soothes, comforts, relieves—stops the pain.

And you are well.

To those who have tried hot bandages and various remedies withot effect, the painstopping power of this wonderful Balm seems almost beyond belief.

If Neuralgia torments you, use Little's Oriental Balm. Keep a bottle always handy. It is the best insurance against all aches and pains.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.



Try

making your own cigarettes just once—make them with "A.G." cigarette paper and fresh tobacco. You'll agree that you never had a finer smoke in your life. But insist on "A.G." Cigarette Paper.

"A.G." Cigarette Paper. Sold Everywhere.

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Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
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E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 7, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

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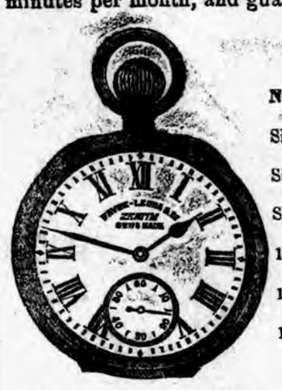
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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

A BASELESS REPORT.

The R. S. P. C. A. states that the Admiralty has informed them that the report that live animals were shut up in the barbettes, during the bombardment of the battleship Empress of India—to test the effect of shock—is without foundation.

FATAL LEAP AFTER A HAT.

A case in which a man lost his life in leaping over a fence to recover his hat which had blown off was inquired into at the Birmingham Coroner's Court. The man, Albert Bleaney, was unaware of the fact that the ground sloped away on the other side of the fence. He fell twenty feet, and fractured his skull.

A STATION MISHAP.

Many passengers on the platform at Polegate Station, near Eastbourne, had a narrow escape from injury one day in mail week. An incoming train had just reached the station when one wheel of a trolley which was being pushed along by a porter was caught by the engine. Fortunately, the engine had slowed down, but the trolley was dashed among the passengers. Three were knocked down and others had narrow escapes.

ARMS FOR ULSTER.

Enquiries in Birmingham, says the *Daily News*, show that recently there have been heavy exports of rifles to Ireland, and several local manufacturers are said to have executed orders. The guns were, it is said, carried by motor to various English ports for shipment, principally to Belfast. It is also stated that a short time ago further substantial contracts were entered into by Birmingham firms. The police have knowledge of the traffic, but have not interfered.

THE TSAREVITCH.

A Cairo correspondent learns that arrangements are being made for the reception of the Tsarevitch at Helouan, where the young Prince will undergo a course of treatment at the famous sulphur baths. No official announcement is yet obtainable on the subject, and all the preliminary arrangements have been hitherto surrounded by an air of mystery. Helouan, which is noted for its warm sulphur springs, is situated on the right bank of the Nile, some fourteen miles below Cairo.

ATTACHE'S SUICIDE.

Colonel Boulgarin, military attache at the Russian Embassy at Rome, a keen sportsman, and very popular socially, committed suicide under mysterious circumstances during mail week. The Colonel awoke early and wrote the following message. "I feel that I am threatened by progressive paralysis, and must get out." Then lying down on the couch, he shot himself through the heart with a small Browning revolver.

WIMBLEDON'S BIG BILL.

The Wimbledon Town Council, at a special meeting decided by 17 votes to 2 to approach Parliament to secure important new powers. Next Session the Council will promote a Bill to authorise them to purchase the Wimbledon Park Estate and adjoining land extending to 155 acres, as a public open space, to constitute the borough a county borough, and to obtain powers with regard to other matters particularly public health, local government and public improvements.

"A WICKED ACT."

"A mischievous and wicked act" was the description given by Sir Frederick Low, K. C., (Commissioner of Assize) at Winchester, to the placing of an obstruction on the railway line at Fordingbridge by a London errand boy named William John Roberts. The boy had been reading sensational literature, and the Commissioner bound him over under his father's probation. Constables Gilmour and Wise were commended for having succeeded in stopping a passenger train 250 yards from the obstruction.

REVOLVERS AT A WEDDING.

Mr. Patrick Green, a district Councillor and hotel proprietor, died in mail week from injuries received in the driving accident that befell a wedding party at Carby, Co. Donegal, on the previous evening.

The horses conveying the covered carriage in which were the bride and bridegroom, deceased, and others took fright at revolver shots fired in connection with the wedding festivities and bolted.

Mr. Green jumped out of the carriage, and was knocked down and fatally injured. All the other members of the party escaped.

ROYAL SCORCHERS.

The dangerous speed at which motor-cars belonging to royal and princely personages are driven along the Berlin streets calls forth sharp protests from many classes of the population, especially in Charlottenburg, whose magnificent and costly Route Royale (Bismarckstrasse and Kaiserdamm, with its continuation along the Doeberitz military road) appears specially favoured by titled high-speeders. The rector of one of Charlottenburg's public schools complains in the "Morgenpost" that royal motorcars are occasioning considerable difficulties to the schools. Families protest against sending their children to any school so placed that the children have to cross Bismarckstrasse.

BRITISH MUSEUM EXTENSION.

The new wing of the British Museum, to be known as King Edward the Seventh's Galleries, is now complete, so far as the main structure is concerned and has been handed over by the Office of Works to the Trustees of the British Museum. The work of fitting up the galleries for the reception of the collections is in progress, and it is anticipated that the building will be ready for opening to the public at the beginning of May. The King and Queen have promised to take part in the opening ceremony. It will be remembered that the foundation-stone was laid by King Edward on June 27, 1907, and the King and Queen, then Prince and Princess of Wales, were present on that occasion.

SPOTS ON THE SUN are no cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist; but spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself, though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH, a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches, Blackheads, etc.—MADON SONS & Co., Crowford Market, Bombay Phone No, 706.

STAGE MATTERS.

WHY PRETTY GIRLS GET PARTS.

MISS ASHWELL ON WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS.

Does the public want beauty or brains on the stage?

Miss Lena Ashwell discussed this question with a *Daily News*, interviewer during a few minutes' interval in the rehearsal of Brieux's "Woman on Her Own," the first piece which the Woman's Theatre is to present.

She was able to point out one or two reasons why the average producer of plays picks out the prettiest girls and leaves the others—who may have all the brains—on one side.

"First," she said gravely, "they're men. You see, that means a lot. It means that the producer only sees the woman as she is, not as she might be. He lumps her and her clothes together and says she's either 'attractive' or 'not attractive.' Perhaps there is something a tiny bit wrong with her hat. A woman would know in a minute that it was the hat, and make the necessary allowances.

"But really some producers are extraordinarily stupid in such matters. They seem to imagine that a woman—or even a man—is going to walk on just as he or she is at the moment of looking for an engagement. They forget all about an artist's power to become somebody else. They actually forget about Clarkson's, though that seems too mad to be true. Why, I've known a man lose an engagement, because he had shaved off his beard! As though a beard were as indispensable as legs!"

"I think a lot of the trouble arises from the dreadful habit of looking for 'types.' A girl, dressed in a certain way, presents herself. She is classed at once as of a certain 'type' and cast accordingly. Then for evermore she is expected to stick to her 'type' and do nothing else on the stage but just be this 'type.' Nothing more destructive of art—which is imaginative creation—could be devised."

PRIZES FOR BRAINS.

"Of course," Miss Ashwell went on, "it is not nearly so easy as it looks to choose your cast. Girls in particular often don't develop charm and style till the first blush of youth is gone. They are just 'pretty' or 'plain,' and you have to wait for the more important qualities to develop, or not, as nature has arranged. That is one reason why so many pretty girls are taken and so many plain ones left. That is also why a woman of experience may, it seems to me, be more successful in finding talent than a man. She isn't distracted to nearly the same extent by externals."

Miss Ashwell believes that at bottom the public is thoroughly with her in wanting brains on the stage.

"Surely the proof of the pudding is in the eating," she urged. "Look at the great French actresses—hardly one of them beautiful in the ordinary sense. Look at the women who have been most successful on our own stage.

"Why, I myself, you know," she said, laughing gaily, "should never have won a prize at a beauty show, but I've had lots of fun on the stage. Even the biggest prizes in musical comedy go to brains. Miss Gertie Millar, one of our most accomplished actresses, has won through by brains. Brains are what the public wants, and brains are what we hope to give it at the Woman's Theatre."

Another matter in which the Woman's Theatre hopes to effect a reform is the treatment of the minor actresses by minor theatre officials.

"The trouble has been," Miss Ashwell explained, 'that the young actress is terribly cheap. She has adopted an unskilled trade'—necessarily unskilled at the beginning, because there is no school for the theatre but the theatre itself. If she doesn't like bad language she can get out; there's plenty more of her on the doorstep. By raising the intellectual standard of the actress we of the Woman's Theatre hope to do something to remedy this evil too."

"ARE YOU THERE?"

"Are You There?" now labelled a musical extravaganza, has, like most pieces of its class, been worked up considerably since the original production, and proved, on a second visit, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to be much smarter and brighter than when it tried to live up to the description of a "farcical play." As a farcical play it was so disconnected and chaotic as to be beyond the comprehension of its audience. It now makes no pretence of having any plot that matters, and is just a series of cheerful "turns" which while away an evening pleasantly enough after a fashion. The business of the piece is fun-making, topical sketches, burlesques, and surprises, and the addition of Mr. Billy Merson to the cast is a great asset in this respect. In the part of Gregory Lester, the millionaire, who becomes a telephone mechanic in order to overhear Cabinet secrets and force a title out of the powers that be, he is the quaintest, most good humoured little figure, whether moving furniture in overalls, or, in an overcoat many sizes too large for him, pretending to be the manager. Mr. Merson is a born comedian, funny and natural at the same time, yet without coarseness or over violent horseplay. In his song, "Come to my Harem Tango Teas," surrounded by a bevy of beauteous maidens, he scored a vast success. The number is a good one, capitally staged, and he managed to extract every ounce of effect out of it, sliding off at the end to peals of laughter.

It cannot be said that the humour of the piece is in the smallest degree subtle—indeed, every now and then one was reminded of pantomime jokes and funniments—but, as the Americans say, there is plenty doing. There is a bustle and a stir from start to finish, and there are one or two excellent "turns." Mr. Lawrence Grossmith, who, unfortunately, has very small opportunities for his talents in this piece, is capital in the burlesque of the public telephone-box, and Mr. Lanford Davidson, in a character described on the programme as "a modern waiter," gave a clever thumbnail sketch of the way a waiter might, but generally does not, deal with his customers. Miss Shirley Kellogg scores a great success with her Roses song, but her performance would be greatly improved by a little modulation here and there. Her voice is very powerful, and her accent piquant, but it is neither good for her voice nor artistic to use it all the time at its fullest capacity.

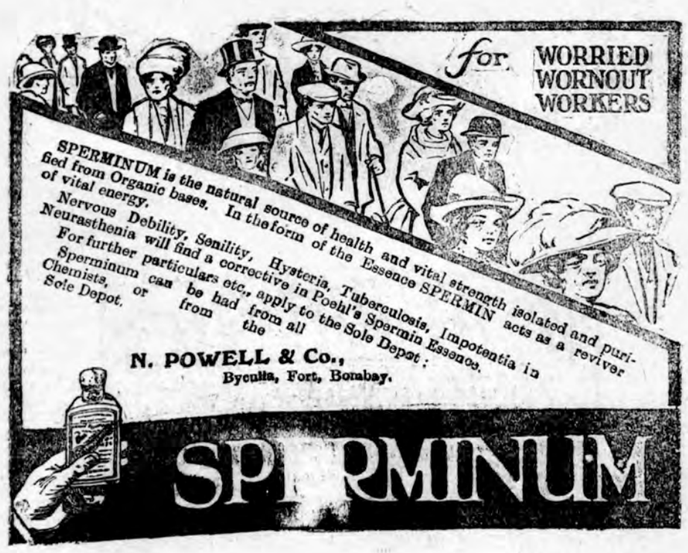
The staging is charming, and the chorus sings so well that one would fain have heard more of it.

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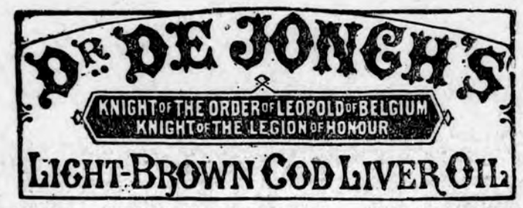
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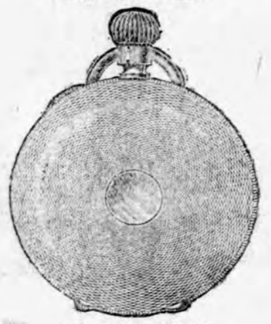
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